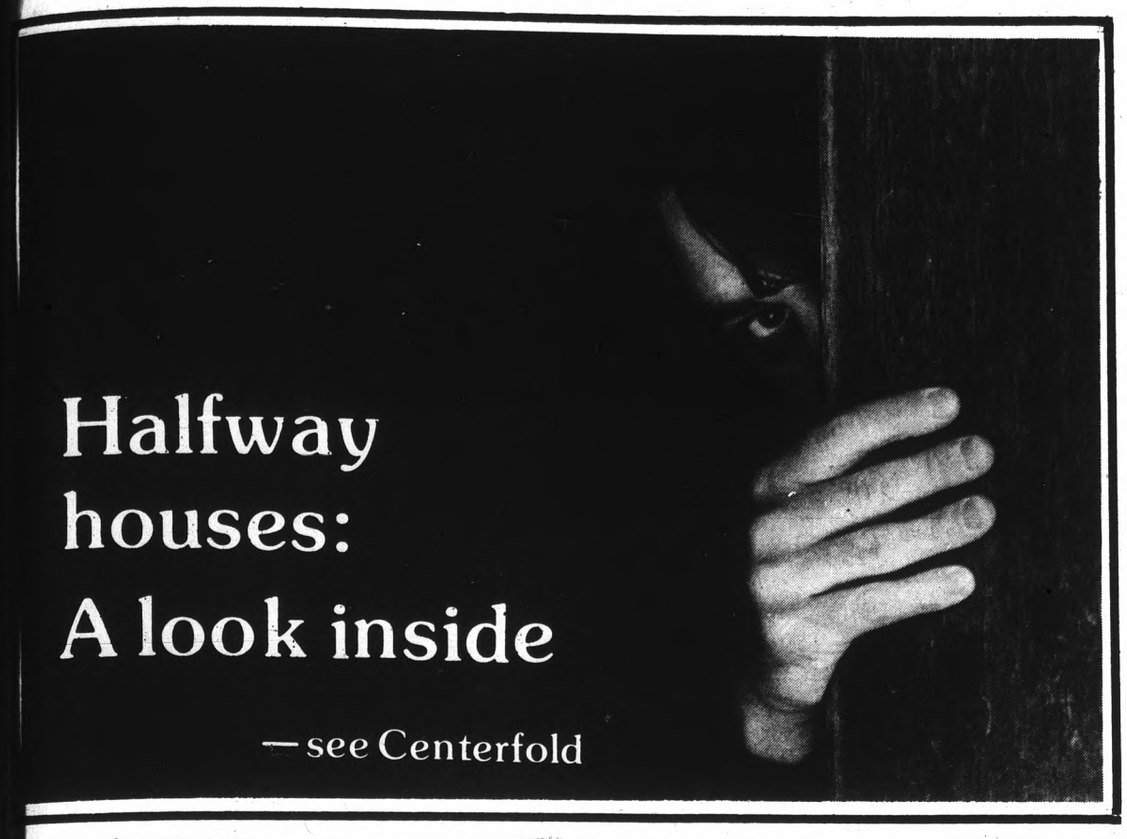

Asbestos scare at library, McKenna

by Karen Argonza

Three years ago university officials discovered that the ceiling in the McKenna Theatre lobby contained asbestos that could pose a health hazard. But because of the high cost of reconstruction and a lack of funds, the ceiling will not be replaced until June.

In 1978, according to Morgan Griffiths, associate director of plant operations, a visual study of buildings at SF State was conducted because of the growing awareness that asbestos could cause health problems. It was determined that the ceiling of the McKenna lobby and of the elevator lobbies in the front of the library had been sprayed with asbestos-containing materials, but that no other ceilings on campus contained asbestos.

Griffiths said only the ceiling in the Creative Arts Building needed to be replaced, but because the cost of replacement exceeded the funds appropriated for the project by $15,000, the project was delayed.

Although the university again proposed the project to the board of trustees a year later, replacement of the ceiling will not be until this year.

According to Orrin Deland, director of facilities planning, there is usually a two-year lapse between the proposal of such a project and the time bidding is opened to contractors.

The university must submit proposals for projects to the board of trustees, which may or not approve project designs. The designs must then be approved by the state Legislature. According to Deland, there are 20 projects to be carried out by the university during 1981.

Deland said that in 1978 a fiber analysis of the ceilings in the library and the Creative Arts Building showed the ceilings contained 5 to 15 percent asbestos, and air quality tests showed that the ceilings were not shedding asbestos fibers in the air.

The state Health Department says deteriorating ceilings with more than 1 percent asbestos should be replaced.

Although there is no visible evidence the ceilings are deteriorating and although campus officials say there is no immediate danger, no air quality samples of those areas have been taken since 1978.

"The fear is if something hit the ceiling and somehow damaged it or if a maintenance worker doing repairs in the building accidentally damaged it . . . that might put asbestos fibers in the air. There is no immediate danger," said Griffiths.

An official at the Health Department said it is possible that since 1978 the ceiling in the Creative Arts Building could have started shedding asbestos fibers in the air, since the building is one of the older structures on campus.

Prolonged or repeated heavy inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause a fibrous scarring of the lungs known as asbestosis.

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San Francisco State **PHOENIX**

Volume 27, No. 14 | Twenty Pages | Thursday, May 7, 1981

Dew will appeal decision

Panelist describes deliberations

by Janet O'Mara

The attorney for SF State Associate Professor Finis E. Dew has said that he will appeal the university's decision in Superior Court.

Dew, who teaches the cross-cultural awareness class in the graduate Department of Counseling, was found guilty of unprofessional conduct by a panel of three faculty members last month. In a decision announced Friday, California State University and Colleges Chancellor Glen S. Dumke suspended Dew without pay for the fall semester and issued a letter of reprimand.

Dew's attorney, Horace Wheatley, said, "We will appeal anything less than a complete vindication of Dr. Dew."

The panel's decision on Dew was split. Two of the members voted for six months' suspension plus a letter of reprimand; the other member voted for two months' suspension plus the letter.

One of the three faculty panel members, physical education Associate Professor Roberta Bennett, said the panel spent "many hours" deliberating after the four-day hearing had concluded.

She admitted there were intense discussions among the members of the panel.

"Everyone has a different perception of reality, and I think that one tends to assess facts in terms of those perceptions of reality," she said. "To say there was no controversy would not be the truth.

"On the other hand, I think there was also among the three of us something for which I was really happy: a willingness to struggle with our interpretations of the facts, to test one another, to push one another, to demand explanations from one another.

"We'd ask each other, 'how did you get to this, what is it that you are seeing in this testimony that I am not seeing?'

"I think the process was very good."

Bennett said the panel "gleaned the facts and gleaned some of the uncertainties as well" and then, in a letter to University President Paul F. Romberg, stated "the facts as we perceived them to be from the testimony that was given" and the panel's recommendations. Romberg forwarded his recommendation, along with the panel's, to the chancellor.

By Rob Werfel

Finis E. Dew in the classroom after a three-member panel found him guilty of unprofessional conduct.

"One panel member signed concurrence with the entire document with an exception," Bennett said, "and then he wrote a small dissenting paragraph."

The evidence was presented in a four-day open hearing in March before an administrative law judge and the faculty panel: Bennett, special education Professor Philip Hatlen and engineering Professor Jerome Fox.

Associate Provost Judith Gappa and university Grievance Officer Marvin Gerber represented the university, assisted by Sonny Lo, legal counsel for

— see page 14

Ambiguity highlights Dix grievance hearing

by Lynett Larranaga

The university presented its case against Benjamin Dix, a clinical science professor, Friday, calling several of his former students, faculty and laboratory technicians to testify. The hearing will continue tomorrow with more witnesses for the university.

Dix, an immunology specialist in the Center for Advanced Medical Technology (CAMT), a graduate program in the School of Science, was dismissed by President Paul F. Romberg following recommendations from the university's promotions committee.

The grounds given for Dix's dismissal were insufficient research and ineffective teaching.

Dix, who was hired in 1978, contends that the facilities on campus are inadequate for him to conduct research and that this affects his teaching.

David Smith, in charge of caring for Dix's research animals, testified that Dix failed to fill out the required animal request forms, which led to problems in housing the animals.

Gail Schneider, a graduate assistant who helped care for the animals, refused the job after one semester because "Dr. Dix's animals would just die anyway." She said there was cannibalism among the animals and that there weren't enough cages to separate them.

Student David Daniels told the three-member grievance panel hearing the case that he was "very frustrated with the course" he took from Dix.

Benjamin Dix

Daniels said Dix "never got into any in-depth coverage of the material" and that the "testing wasn't relevant to what he presented in the lectures." Daniels said that when Dix answered students' questions he "confused the issues more."

Daniels admitted that it was possible the complexity of the material, rather than Dix's teaching, had confused him.

Dix countered Daniels' charges, saying, "I don't think he was experienced enough to determine whether my course was up to snuff."

Daniels received his undergraduate degree in zoology at UC Berkeley. Dix tried to show that a degree in zoology did not prepare Daniels adequately for his course, and that it was "overambitious on the part of CAMT to offer advanced courses without preparatory courses."

Barbara Cahoon, assistant professor in CAMT, testified that a professor not connected with another laboratory would have extreme difficulty doing adequate research.

Cahoon said she does 90 percent of her research at other labs, but she is able to do an "adequate job of teaching" with SF State's facilities.

Angela Davis, a women studies lecturer assisting Dix in his defense, asked if a hypothetical professor's frustration with a lack of research facilities would affect teaching in the classroom. Cahoon responded "yes."

Cahoon also said she was "under more pressure and tension than she would like to work under" in the CAMT program and that "conditions are not what she expected when hired."

William G. Wu, professor and chair-

— see page 11

Uninsured swimming pool bailed out by AS money

by Karen Argonza

SF State's only open recreation program for students may resume next week after a two-week closure by the Associated Students. The AS was notified April 22 that its insurance policy did not cover recreational or athletic activities.

According to Robert Kamai, AS business manager, the AS, which sponsors the Recreation for the People Program, assumed its insurance company, St. Paul Life and Casualty, covered that activity. In effect, both supervisors and students taking part in the program were not covered by insurance since at least the beginning of this semester.

Phoenix made several attempts to determine if the program had been insured prior to this semester, but could find no one who knew that information.

According to Paul Rundell, associate chair of Physical Education, the program has existed for at least 10 years under funding by the AS. However, Kamai said he did not know how long the AS has been covered by this particular insurance company.

Yesterday the AS board of directors unanimously voted to grant $1,000 to the university so it could fund the program. The university has an umbrella self-insurance plan funded by the state — a plan that does not cover AS activities. The money granted to the university will be used to pay seven students to supervise activities offered under the program.

According to Kamai, the AS is re-

— see page 13

Missing wallet

Busboy here charged with theft

by S.F. Yee

A temporary, part-time Student Union employee with $2,100 worth of outstanding misdemeanor warrants against him from around the state was arrested last week by the campus Department of Public Safety on the charge of petty theft.

The chain of events began April 21 when John Anthony Estrada, 25, an "on-call," part-time Student Union busboy for the past month and a half, allegedly found or stole the wallet of SF State student Robin Burns. Burns, an employee at the Far East Delight restaurant, said he was contacted the next day by Estrada, who claimed that he knew the person who had Burns' wallet, and gave Burns his name and address.

"He told me that the guy who had my wallet was going to New York the next morning, so I had to do it (contact him to get back his wallet) tonight," said Burns.

Two days later, Estrada told Burns that he had paid $40 to the man with his wallet, so that he could give it back to him. Burns at first was prepared to pay the money.

"As soon as I said that," Burns said, "he pulls my wallet out from a back room (in the sub-basement). All of sudden, I realized that I had to pay this guy $40 to get back my wallet."

Burns got his wallet back — minus a $16 Muni Fast Pass, hence Estrada's petty theft charge — and promised the busboy the money on the following week. He reported the incident to the DPS the next day, and on April 27, Estrada was picked up.

A DPS check on Estrada revealed $2,100 worth of outstanding warrants from Sacramento, San Jose and Ventura, ranging from drunken driving and failure to appear in court to driving without a license and petty theft.

"I'm glad he's fired," said Burns, who also said that it was not a hard decision to report the incident to the DPS, even after three days.

"I don't want to see other people getting ripped off. If I didn't do it, I felt that I'd be responsible in a way if something else did happen," he said.

The man who hired Estrada, Custodial Services supervisor Freddy Vera, said that he and the Student Union rarely check a temporary employee for criminal records.

"I'll have to be more careful now," said Vera. "I don't know how I'm going to do it, but I'll have to."

Greg Bulanti, Student Union assistant facility/operations director, said the Student Union mainly checks the job applicant's work history.

"We did have a recommendation on his work and it was a good recommendation," he said.

"There were no problems with his recent work history in San Francisco. We aren't going to do all that if they aren't going to be issued keys," said Bulanti of the confidential nature of police records.

In This Issue

The Gator baseball team captured the Far Western Conference pennant yesterday with a 9-1 victory over Cal State Hayward. For details see Sports, page 17.

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This Week

today, may 7

Andrew Fraknoi of the Physics and Astronomy Department will speak on the results of the Saturn Voyager I spacecraft at 12:30 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Free.

"The Great Santini" will be shown today and tomorrow at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

There will be a jazz jam in the Student Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m.

"Physical Fitness and Nutrition," a workshop will be held at 2 p.m. by the SF State Student Health Service in the Health Center conference room.

SF State Pro Musica Nova will perform a concert of contemporary music at 8 p.m. in Knuth Hall. $1.50 students and senior citizens, $3 others.

friday, may 8

Students Against Intervention in El Salvador presents the Rev. Burke, who will discuss the economic and political situation in Guatemala in the Student Union Conference Rooms A-E from 2 to 5 p.m.

KSFS will be selling "tofu-burgers" on the main lawn in front of the Student Union from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

There will be a blues jam in the Student Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m.

monday, may 11

"Controlling Interest," a film about the role of multinational corporations in international politics and economics, will be presented in Conference Rooms A-E from 2 to 5 p.m.

tuesday, may 12

"Animal Crackers" will be shown in the Student Union Depot at 5 p.m,

The Advertising Club will meet at 4:30 p.m. in Student Union B116.

wednesday, may 13

There will be an Ecumenical Worship Service from 5 to 6 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship meets from noon to 1 p.m. for Bible study and worship.

Re-entry Students brown bag lunch from noon to 1 p.m. in Student Union B119.

A class in psychopathic styles

Alcoholics, addicts and Nixon studied

by Bruce Monroy

John Hunter teaches Psychology 105, section 1. The course deals with psychopathic behavior, both the garden variety and the kind caused by drug addiction.

He enjoys the class, but one thing about it bothers him: in many cases, the psychopathic personality, which psychologists regard as a serious problem, is essential for success in our society.

"It's called the market personality," he said. "Charm, intelligence and deviousness, the kinds of things that serve in society." The combination of the three is a definite indication

Academix

of the psychopathic personality, according to a standard list of 16 psychopathic traits published by a noted psychologist.

Hunter said most people refused to believe such a contention until Watergate exposed the criminal activities of Nixon and many of his aides.

The course, "Neurotic Styles: The Impulsive Personality," is an experimental class. Psychology 105 has two alternating titles, and Hunter can, if he wants to, propose permanent status for the class after each semester is over. Hunter taught it once before under the title of "Addicts, Addictions and Alternatives," but came up with a new title for two reasons.

In the first place, a course by the same title is offered by the Health Education Department, which preferred not to change it. When Hunter was asked to teach the class again, he decided to cover psychopathic behavior rooted in the personality along with that caused by drug addiction.

Last Tuesday Hunter brought Jody Irwin, an East Bay psychologist, to class to speak on alcoholism. Irwin said she is one of the few in her field who will have anything to do with alcoholics. She claimed that most alcoholism therapy is too abstract because it doesn't force the patient to do the things that the patient thinks he can do only after a few drinks. Irwin said normal therapy concentrates on "talk," instead of practical experience.

She said one night when she was the only therapist on duty in an East Bay hospital, she decided to try her theories out on a group of alcoholic in-patients who had been in the hospital for three to four weeks.

Irwin gave the patients cans of Fresca and plastic champagne glasses and told them to pour the liquid into the champagne glass if they were sure they could handle the suggestive container.

Then she told them they were at a cocktail party. Irwin said the patients began to loosen up after a while and some became flirtatious. She said two men sat on either side of a women she described as "up-tight," and "hit on her." After a while the woman lunged forward for the Fresca in the glass in front of her, and soon warmed up to her suitors.

"One man even grabbed my ass," said Irwin.

She said the next day she was severely scolded for her "cocktail party" because her superiors were afraid the patients would run off to the nearest bar, but they didn't.

Irwin used the incident in her master's dissertation.

By Rob Werfel

John Hunter says charm, intelligence and deviousness are three of 16 traits which make up the psychopathic personality.

She said her research is inspired by "Piaget Logic," which classifies human mental development into four stages. From birth until the age of 2 is the sensory motor stage, when babies learn to swat and grab objects. When a child carries an object up to a door and figures out that he must put the object down to open the door and then pick up the object again, the child has entered the pre-operational stage. This stage occurs between ages 2 and 7.

When the child can imagine a vantage point from the opposite direction, he has entered the concrete operational stage, which lasts until about the end of high school. Then comes the formal operational stage. In this stage, a person can figure out problems in his head without the aid of concrete examples. Many, however, never reach this stage.

Irwin said people invariably revert to the pre-operational stage when they become emotional. She said this stage is characterized by egocentricity, like that of a small child who believes the world revolves around him.

Irwin said alcoholics unwittingly revert to the pre-operational mentality during therapy and trick themselves into denying their own alcoholism. She explains Piaget logic to them and relates it to their alcoholism. She said her patients actually laugh at themselves for denying their alcoholism.

Irwin's alcoholics were just one of Hunter's examples of psychopathic behavior caused by drug addiction.

In the past Hunter has worked closely with Synanon, a drug rehabilitation program that has come under fire in recent years. He said the organization is no longer as congenial as it was, and he has stopped dealing with it.

"They have gotten in-bred and close-doored," he said.

Hunter said the Psychology Department now has a relationship with a similar program, called Delancey Street, which was founded by people who broke away from Synanon.

Hunter maintains that the psychopathic behavior of drug addicts and similar behavior that is rooted in the personality itself are two different phenomena. He said almost anyone in Delancey Street can be seen as a psychopath, but the organization has had a remarkable rate of success.

He said the true psychopath is "absolutely" untreatable and develops the disease from experiences in his early family life.

"Looks like it's pretty well set by 10 or 11," he said.

Hunter said people who enter Delancey Street are forced to give up all their possessions. They work eight hours a day, six days a week and are told exactly what to do. They receive $20 a month for "treats."

He said they are taught to regard others in the program as members of a new family. Hunter said Delancey Street has been around long enough so that there are many graduates out in the labor force making good. He said a large number have gone through the program right out of San Quentin.

Hunter recently taped for his class several television interviews by Dick Cavett of actor John Phillips and his daughter McKenzie about their drug addiction.

He said the older Phillips said he had developed a heroin addiction and his daughter was worried about her increasing use of cocaine. The two later spoke out against drugs at a number of high schools, and John Phillips was able to avoid a heavy sentence for a narcotic conviction.

According to Hunter, Phillips said what disgusted him most about his drug use was, as two people were dying of an overdose of heroin, instead of trying to save their lives, Phillips shook them to make them tell him where they had gotten such good "smack."

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by Rhonda P

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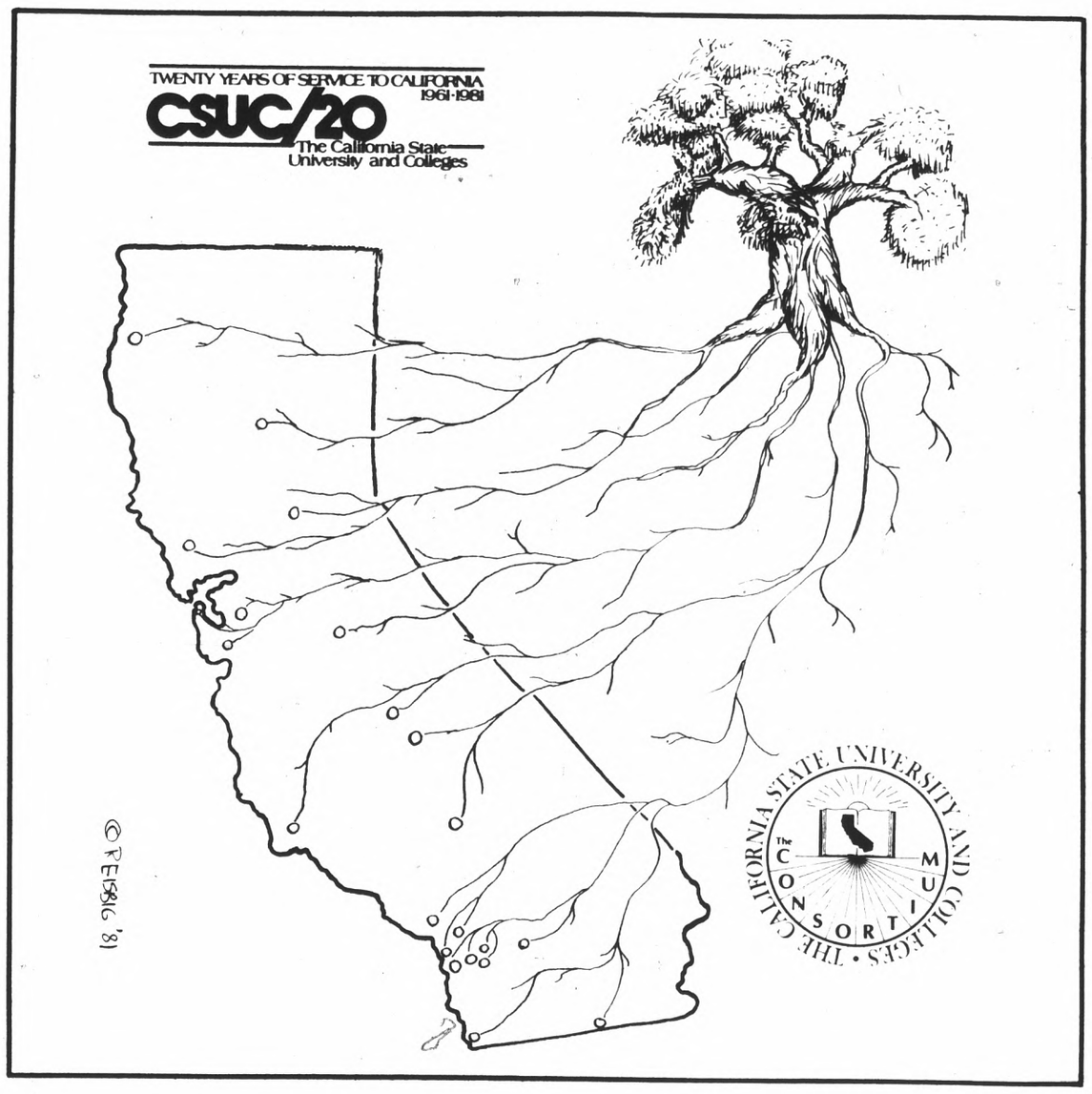
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SF State to celebrate accomplishments

by Rhonda Parks

TheCalifornia State University and Colleges System (CSUC) is the largest higher education system in the country, andJuly 1, 1981, marks its 20th anniversary.

Prior to 1961, the state colleges were independent institutions that often duplicated their services to students, didn't meet growing local needs and competed for taxpayers' dollars. The direction of the independent colleges was questioned by employers, graduate schools and accrediting agencies.

But in 1959, the state Assembly requested a special committee ". . . to prepare a Master Plan for the development, expansion, and integration of the facilities, curriculum, and standards of higher education, in junior colleges, State Colleges, the University of California, and other institutions of higher learning in the state, to meet the needs of the state during the next 10 years and thereafter."

Chancellor Glen Dumke, then president of San Francisco State College (now SF State University), served on the Master Plan Survey Team, whose recommendations were passed into law as the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960.

For the first time, the state colleges were formed into a single system with its own board of trustees, and a chancellor to serve as chief executive officer of the system.

In 1961, 95,000 students were enrolled in the CSUC system. In 1981, the figure was 314,000, more than a three-fold increase.

This year's anniversary observance will culminate in the dedication of a systemwide archives and publication of the history of the system.

Dumke, chancellor of the system the last 19 years, said, "The California plan opened more doors of opportunity to more students of all economic and cultural backgrounds than has occurred anywhere in the country.

"Recognizing the Master Plan's accomplishments is a primary purpose of the CSUC's 20th anniversary observance, for the critical financial period facing the state of California soon will demand difficult choices to preserve higher education opportunities for a new generation."

Dumke was appointed to his position in 1961 by the board of trustees, who in turn are appointed by the governor. Dumke's involvment in the system since the implementation of the Master Plan makes him one of the most highly recognized members of the entire system.

Since the implementation of the Master Plan, the CSUC system has had representatives in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., and it is part of a specialized segment of higher education in California.

Before 1961, there were 15 independent colleges and universities in California, some with histories dating back to the mid-1800s.

Most of the schools had strong backgrounds as normal schools (training schools for teachers), while others attempted to serve the specific needs of their communities in areas like agriculture.

But an evaluation by the state in the 1960s determined that the various schools were not meeting the educational needs of the rapidly growing, diverse population.

Admission standards were varied. Some schools emphasized industrial studies, others, vocational education, and for some the chief emphasis was still training teachers.

Each school had a separate budget, and fiscal formulas were interpreted several different ways.

The political pressure on the legislature was coming from three different directions — University of California, the state colleges and the community colleges. The competition for funds was high between all three groups.

The state colleges need the taxpayers' dollars. Between 1947 and 1960, 10 new institutions were established or in the planning stages, and total enrollment grew from 15,000 to 95,000. Between 1961 and 1971, enrollment grew from 95,000 to 250,000.

The Master Plan was devised to cut the duplication of programs in certain areas and prepare and academic direction for the rapidly growing and highly competitive schools.

As a result, the state colleges were condensed into one of three segments of higher education in California. They were to stress undergraduate education and master's level programs and were to restrain themselves at the graduate level.

The UC system was to have exclusive jurisdiction over graduate level programs in medicine, law and dentistry. The two-year community colleges were to provide vocational training and prepare students for the four-year universities and colleges. (Anually, about 30,000 students transfer from community colleges to the CSUC.)

The state colleges were not deemed the "California State Universities and Colleges" until 1972; in the same year, 14 campuses were designated "university" after meeting the criteria established by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

According to CSUC headquarters in Long Beach, the system has been a leader in higher education planning since 1961 and become a model for planning throughout the country.

According to the Master Plan, the core is designed "to develop a graduate who has the capacity to survive and prosper in our economic system through some attention to his or her career."

Following a study in 1980, this core requirement increased from 40 to 48 semester units, nine of which are upper division.

Through the system, more than 1,400 bachelor's and master's degree programs are available in 200 different subject areas. Although the schools are now less inclined to focus only on teaching credentials, about 70 percent of the elementary and secondary school teachers are prepared by the CSUC.

In 1968, the board of trustees reaffirmed its position on the importance of accreditation and urged campuses to acquire it in programs where professional accrediting agencies existed.

In 1961 there were about 16 accredited programs in the system. The total in 1981 has risen to more than 170.

Under the CSUC's academic planning program, all existing programs undergo a "performance review" to analyze their cost, quality and effectiveness. The system says, "the review often results in the strengthening of programs, and when warrented, their discontinuance."

Four years ago, the system developed a "Writing Skills Program," initiated because of concerns of the faculty and public about student writing skills. A degree requirement for student writing proficiency is not in effect.

An Economic Literacy Project was established in 1976 to help California citizens understand everyday financial matters and planning. The project is a product of a merger between the CSUC and California Council on Economic Evaluation, and it receives funds and donations from 70 corporations, foundations and individuals throughout the country.

A federally funded Health Manpower Education Center has recently been established at the system's headquarters. The project is designed to help the CSUC plan and coordinate an allied health and nursing education program. It is funded by a three-year grant from the Department of Health and Human Services.

The system had developed cooperative programs that use the resources of other campuses in degree programs with attendance too low to warrent separate programs.

The Ventura Learning Center, operated outside the CSUC, is operated jointly with the UC to provide higher education to students not serviced by either system.

With a concurrent enrollment program, students can attend two or more campuses to get credits that are not offered at their home campuses. An example is the Foreign Language Consortium, where students can enroll in a UC course for credit in the CSUC.

Dumke has outlined a program called "Applications to Higher Education" that includes self-supporting external degree programs off campus for students who cannot commute or have families or jobs. These programs are not state funded. Enrollment has increased from 68,000 in 1961 to more than 122,000 this year.

Approaches" program, was established in 1973. The consortium is aimed at mid-career persons who want to combine work with advanced study.

One "new approach" being implemented is a statewide bachelor of science program in nursing to help remedy the shortage of nurses in California. Since 1976, 600 students have graduated through the consortium.

A University Services Program was set up in 1978 to provide state agencies with facilities and faculty to help solve governmental problems. The program has initiated more than 60 state projects by using the resources at the CSUC campuses. In addition, state funding for the projects has been provided in excess of $4 million.

In 20 years, more than $1 billion worth of construction has taken place on CSUC campuses. The board devised a plan that coordinates construction with a curricular plan to avoid wasting money.

According to the system's officials, these buildings, at no extra cost, have won 27 architectural awards for design excellence.

The board of trustees adopted an energy policy designed to reduce gas, oil and electrical consumption by 40 percent in 1983-84.

Another major project, instituted by the CSUC is the planned construction of on-site power and steam/hot water plants at each campus.

The first plant will be constructed in San Diego in 1981-82 and is estimated to cut energy costs by $2 million a year.

In 1978, a Statewide Energy Consortium was developed to encourage energy related coursework and provide technological assistance and consultation to the state's populace.

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy, more than $460,000 in grants was administered through the consortium to develop energy-savings projects.

In May 1980, the Energy Consortium was recognized as one of the 12 most outstanding university projects in the country. The selection was made from more than 3,200 universities and colleges.

The CSUC system has also provided personnel policies and guidelines for faculty and staff. These policies and guidelines include evaluation of faculty and programs in occupational safety and environmental health, affirmative action, reassignment and retraining, early retirement, workers' compensation and disability.

In 1959, the separate campuses appointed campus security officers to protect campus property.

In 1970, the campus units were given many of the same responsibilities as local police forces. The "security officers" became "peace officers" and were required to take part in statewide medical and people-protecting training programs. For the first time, peace officers on campus were issued firearms.

In the area of auxiliary services, residence and dining halls have been built for 16,000 students on 14 campuses in the last 20 years. These projects are not state funded. In addition, the CSUC sponsored the construction of 94,865 parking spaces, 16 student unions and 18 health centers.

These facilities are financed through revenue bonds that carry a low, 3 percent interest rate. The system's Public Affairs Office says the low interest rates are passed on to students via low fees and have saved students nearly $120 million overall.

In 1961-62, 2,000 students received financial aid. In 1979-80, 75,000 students received $87,5 million in aid, not counting another $65 million in GI Bill, Social Security, vocational rehabilitation and public welfare benefits.

About half the amount went to minority groups. The CSUC maintains that about 95 percent of all the eligible students who applied for aid last year received it in the form of Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, Educational Opportunity Program grants, work-study and loans.

In 1978, under Dumke's direction, the CSUC put together a systemwide program of affirmative action. Each campus submitted a five-year Student Affirmative Action Plan to remedy the underrepresentation of ethnic minority, low income, and, in some cases, women students.

Since then, the CSUC has supported the development of the Educational Opportunity Program, Upward Bound, Talent Search, Special Services and the Students Opportunity and Access Programs.

In an effort to reach one of the most underrepresented groups — the Mexican-Americans — the CSUC has published bilingual brochures describing the university system and the importance of higher education. The CSUC has also broadcast radio and television public service announcements in Spanish.

A systemwide policy was instituted a few years ago to remove architectural barriers that have made attending college almost impossible for disabled students. Many campuses are still working on changes in this area.

Since 1973, $6.2 million in state funds has been used to cut curbs, build ramps. modify doors, remodel restrooms, modify existing elevators and construct new ones for the handicapped.

Enrollment of students with disabilities has increased from 2,630 in 1973 to 4,989 in 1979.

In 1980, the system's enrollment is 19 percent of the total in California colleges and universities. Sixty percent of the students are full-time, and 44 percent are undergraduates. Fifty-one percent of the students are women, as are 57 percent of the systems graduate students. (In 1961, the figure was 37 percent).

In the last 20 years, the system has changed from a cluster of small and scattered colleges into the largest system in the world.

The system's efforts to grow and change with the increasing population demands have been executed through the CSUC's Master Plan guidelines, which have proven to be successful in the last 20 years.

University plans dinner for CSUC anniversary

by Rhonda Parks

Along with the rest of the California State University and Colleges system, SF State has complied with the guidelines outlined by the Master Plan, and several programs have changed or been implemented since the system's beginnings in 1961.

Don Scoble, director of university relations at SF State, commended the university and the system for its accomplishments.

"I think it is appropriate that the system celebrate and call attention to the major contributions of the world's largest system of higher learning," Scoble said.

SF State recognized the 20-year anniversary by honoring Willie Brown — an SF State graduate — as the first CSUC alumnus to be speaker of the state Assembly. The university is also planning a dinner jointly sponsored by the Alumni Association, SF State President Romberg and the CSUC Alumni Council to honor the system's trustees and presidents.

Under the CSUC Master Plan, SF State created a campus police force, a comprehensive financial aid program, consortiums for off-campus students and an energy conservation program. The approved budget for 1981-82 calls for a $163,000 increase in capital outlay for health, safety and the handicapped.

Police

In 1973-74, the university developed a Department of Public Safety, and security police became full-fledged police officers. This year, SF State has 24 police officers on campus — including one woman — who have undergone twelve 40-hour weeks of training at police academies throughout the state. Their jurisdiction includes the campus and an area one mile in radius around it.

DPS Sgt. Nick Bennett has been a police officer for 20 years and now works for investigations at SF State. Although he sees the campus police force as a deterrent to crime, he said that not enough students are aware of the force's availability.

"Many students don't know we're here," Bennett said. "And when crimes do occur, the S.F. Police Department is often called before we are. They have such a huge case load that many times they can't accomplish what we can."

Financial Aid

In 1960-61 only the National Defense Student Loan (NDSL) was available for SF State students who needed financial help. In that year, 401 students received $264,111.

In 1980-81, out of a total of 47,784, 7,348 SF State students received almost $16 million in state and federal aid. This year, the original NDSL program supplied 1,133 students with $771,111.

Jeffrey Baker, associate director of financial aid here, said that even with the increase, there's still not enough aid available.

"I think SF State has a definite need for more funds," Baker said. "Attending school costs a lot more now than it did then. And even with the increase, we deny aid to 2,000 students every semester."

Energy Conservation

Last year SF State reduced energy costs 14 percent, and according to Housing Director Don Finlayson, more changes are in the works.

In 1979, SF State applied for a federal Housing and Urban Development grant and received $667,117. The funds will be used to put solar water heating systems in Verducci and Mary Ward Halls and to put solar panels on the roofs of both buildings. A dishwasher steam booster is also planned for the Residence Dining Hall to cut the amount of oil used to heat water.

Plans also include co-generation heating, which involves installing turbines on the existing boilers to conduct electricity from steam. When these plans materialize — and Finlayson said most of the construction should be completed by academic year 1982-83 — SF State should be able to cut its energy consumption by 40 to 60 percent.

"It's a hell of a good way to save money," Finlayson said. "What surprises me is that SF State and San Diego State are the only colleges in the system to apply for these grants. The rising costs are scary."

By Tom Levy

Patricia Briggs, an ecology-systematic biology major, is promoting Senate Bill 49, which would make it a misdemeanor to kill dogs or cats for the purpose of eating.

Student protests eating of pets

by Lisa Swenarski

When a quiet SF State student expressed her anger about animal cruelty in a forthright but politely worded letter to the Rev. John J. O'Conner, little did she realize their disagreement would be on television or reach the front pages of the local papers.

Patricia Briggs, an ecology-systematic biology major, who has been working for animal welfare for years, wrote to O'Conner, director of Catholic Charities, asking what he was doing to prevent Indo-Chinese refugees from killing and eating dogs and cats. Catholic Charities is an organization which helps refugees resettle.

In her letter to O'Conner, Briggs cited reports of dogs' carcasses found in Golden Gate Park; refugees intercepted at San Jose Airport with barbecued dog heads; and reports of residents having seen refugees eating domestic animals.

O'Conner wrote back: "I would especially encourage those on meager salaries . . . to go to local humane societies and claim unclaimed pets for personal consumption. I would see nothing wrong with the production of dogs and cats for sale to people whose backgrounds and customs allow for that."

Briggs sent O'Conner's response to several animal welfare organizations, and it was somehow released to the press.

"Channel 5 called me up and said they wanted to discuss the Chronicle story and I said 'what story,'" Briggs recalled. "The Chronicle reporter said he got the letter anonymously."

O'Connor received a barrage of letters, including one from Richard Avanzino, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who was "shocked by the statement."

"One would not recommend opening up a McDonalds hamburger stand in India nor munching on a Big Mac in public there, for it would outrage the people in that country who consider the cow as sacred," Avanzino wrote.

"The preservation and reverence for life is a concept which we have always believed was shared by the Catholic Church."

But O'Connor later said in an interview that "everything I said was entirely with the teaching of the Catholic Church. They're destroying 13 million dogs and cats a year in the United States. I don't see anything wrong with using these animals as food for those who can use them, rather than throwing the carcasses into fires. Animals are here to serve mankind."

Both O'Connor and Briggs agreed that the priest's statement was blown out of proportion.

"I feel sorry for him," she said. "The press made a mockery of him, though I still think his views are wrong. I'm glad it helped the issue."

Briggs wrote back to O'Connor and said he was "grossly unfair and heartless" and that his suggestion would "allow them (humane societies) to become something of a dog and cat 'supermarket' where hungry recent arrivals could go to fill their stomachs."

For the past two weeks Briggs, 25, the owner of a terrier, an "ordinary cat" and five birds, has been writing to animal welfare organizations and sending them responses she has received from other organizations and politicans.

"I haven't even devoted any time to the one class I take at State," she said.

"I'm trying to channel the public anger the media has created into the Legislature," she said.

Briggs is promoting Senate Bill 49, introduced by state Sen. Marz Garcia (R-San Mateo) which would make it a misdemeanor to kill dogs or cats for the purpose of eating. The bill was passed by the Senate, 21-6, but Assembly Speaker Willie Brown has yet to assign it to a committee.

She said opponents of the bill say it is racist, but she expects that "racism will abound more than ever" if the bill doesn't pass, because "uneasiness and suspicion would erupt into highly inflammatory tensions, directed toward Asian neighbors, whether or not they even be refugees."

After volunteering for the SPCA and Pets Unlimited and being a San Francisco Zoo tour guide, Briggs decided to become a California Humane Officer, investigating animal cruelty for the Animal Protection Institute.

She brought her cause to SF State about a month ago when she ran a Fund for Animals booth for a week in front of teh Student Union selling bumper stickers, buttons and other paraphernalia.

"There are definitely students interested. It's a popular issue," she said. "Many talked to me about their concerns and personal experiences they've had. I'd like to start a campus group, but it takes so much time."

Off campus she is active in the Fund for Animals. On April 24 she marched in protest at the Regency Theater where "Heaven's Gate," a movie during the making of which five horses were allegedly killed, was playing.

Briggs said she is anti-vivisectionist but can't say if all animal experimentation should be abolished because she doesn't know enough about the alternatives.

"I do know that some of the experiments they do are repetitive, like making beagles smoke when we already know cigarettes cause cancer. Some experiments are downright cruel and sadistic."

Journalism Department here pauper of state system

by Theresa Goffredo and R.C. Morgan-Wilde

A survey of journalism department newspapers throughout the California State University and Colleges system determined that SF State's Phoenix has one of the lowest budgets.

The survey, conducted by Phoenix, consisted of six schools: San Luis Obispo, Cal State Los Angeles, Cal State Long Beach, Cal State Fullerton, Humboldt State and SF State. All replied to a questionaire, answering questions about funding, equipment, teaching staff and circulation.

The survey was prompted by complaints from students on Phoenix's staff who were continually not getting their stories published.

One function of the Journalism Department is to provide the student with a forum such as a newspaper, where they can publish stories. The stories are then gathered into a clip book, a compilation of published works, and presented to potential employers after the students graduate. The clip book is regarded by journalists as an essential tool in getting a newspaper job.

Other complaints within the Journalism Department were voiced by Phoenix editors, who stated that supplies, like typing paper, pens, tape and typewriter ribbons, were minimal.

The survey was done to show that these complaints are justified because of a lack of funding. Other newspapers in journalism departments in the CSUC system are compared with Phoenix to illustrate this point.

Phoenix receives $14,000 from General Fund money that is allocated by the state. Through its advertising operation, it generates approximately $1,300 per issue, which is about $36,400 per year. The production costs average about $1,000 per issue. If other costs such as supplies and the typesetters' salary are deducted from the profit, the remaining funds are small.

Phoenix also receives a Reader's Digest Grant of $1,500 a year. This money is shared with Prism, Golden Gater and Slug, the other publications produced by the department.

The Phoenix is a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 11,000. It is typeset on two video display terminals (VDT's), which are also shared by the other publications. Phoenix is also printed off campus.

The statistics for the newspapers in other journalism departments are as follows:

● Cal State Los Angeles has a budget of $60,000 per year. This is a combination of Associated Students money and instructionally related activities funding. The newspaper's advertising revenue is $110,000 per year. The cost per issue of the newspaper is about $1,250. The newspaper comes out four days a week and has a circulation of 9,000. The department does not have VDTs, and the paper is the only publication produced in the department.

Cal State Los Angeles has three full-time teachers for the newspaper, and the teaching time alloted is 2.83 units.

● Cal State Fullerton is budgeted from two sources. The newspaper receives $22,000 from IRA funding and $130,000 from advertising. No production cost was listed. It gets no money from AS. Fullerton described its facilities as "a large newsroom, a production and advertising room with adequate state of the art equipment" that includes four VDTs. The newspaper comes out Tuesday through Friday and has a circulation of 9,000. The newspaper is the only publication produced.

Fullerton has nine full-time and four part-time teachers for its newspaper.

● San Luis Obispo has an operating and expense budget of $15,650 that includes the newspaper and its housing, lighting, heat and other utility costs. The newspaper's advertising budget is $150,000 annually, and no production cost was listed. The department has about 30 VDTs, and the newspaper is the only daily publication produced in the department. The newspaper comes out four times a week and has a circulation of 7,000.

San Luis Obispo has five full-time teachers, and about 20 hours per week is allotted for teaching time.

● Humbodlt State has an operating and expense budget of about $2,300. The newspaper's advertising revenue is about $32,000. The newspaper also receives a typesetting fee of $12,000 to $13,000 a year. The newspaper costs $27 per page to produce, totaling about $600 for a 22-page paper. The newspaper is a weekly, although the department is considering producing the paper twice a week next year. The department

— see page 12

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Macbeth by William Shakespeare May 19th, 20th, 21th, 21st, 8:00 pm. Little Theatre-CA 107, Admission Free.

Explore a career. Gain experience. Check the volunteer listings at the campus Career Center. Old Adm. 201.

Pre-Med Students. Pre-Natal Film Series. 12:00 Student Union Room B120. Wednesday, May 6, May 13, May 20. Sponsored by PHPSA and A.S.

Pre-Dental and Pre-Medical Students: Workshop to demystify the Medical and Dental School Application process. Wed., May 13, 12:00 in Biology 544.

Reentry Students Brown Bag Lunch Wed. Noon Student Union Basement 119, further information advising referrals, Adcademic Information Center, NAdm 255.

Special event on Gautamala with Father Burke who has lived in Guatamala. Friday May 8, 2-5 pm. Sponsored by S.A.U.S.I.E.S.

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Opinion

COMPLAINTS
MX MISSILE SYSTEM
MX
MAY I HELP YOU?
RR
Phoenix GARIBALDI
IT TAKES 48 BATTERIES TO RUN THE THING, IT'S TOO BIG FOR HIS ROOM, YESTERDAY HE BLEW UP THE GARAGE... AND IT'S TOO LATE TO RETURN IT?!!

Editorials

Att'y general's muzzle

Attorney General William French Smith has now joined the bandwagon of high government officials eager to prove their money-saving prowess to the head man in Washington. But Smith, apparently unable to find any administrative inefficiency among the paper-pushers in the halls of Justice, has chosen a most unfortunate place to cut back.

He has decided to restrict our access to information.

The attorney general, in choosing to give government agencies greater discretion in responding to requests for material under the Freedom of Information Act, shows an unseemly lack of concern for the spirit of the law he is charged with overseeing. With its passage of the act, Congress clearly intended to remove that discretion from government agencies which, for obvious reasons, are not the most objective arbiters.

Smith, in restricting the public's access to official data, cited the unexpectedly high costs of handling the many requests for information. And he told agency chiefs "to ensure that nondisclosure will not serve to conceal or otherwise facilitate fraud, waste or other wrongdoing by government employees."

Right. And chickens have lips.

Sarducci's collar

Still another in the long litany of incidents involving suppression of information was last week's arrest of Father Guido Sarducci (aka Don Novello) at the Vatican. Perhaps Vatican police should be catechized on the people's right to know.

Sarducci, the amiable, cigarette-puffing and thoroughly ersatz priest of the sainted "Saturday Night Live" as well as commercials for the born-again San Francisco Giants, was interrupted while gathering material for a magazine article. Not only were his clerical vestments taken — he was made to leave, finally, in a three-piece suit — but, more importantly, his photographer's film was confiscated.

One need not be a disciple of sleazy late night television to appreciate the fallibility of this kind of approach toward such souls as Sarducci. These are difficult, un-Christian times, and people who bring laughter to a world in crisis should be given our blessings, not treated like criminals. Moreover, the results of their earthly labors — film, in this case — should not be refused to the needy.

We confess to ignorance as to whether the action of Vatican police in this instance reflected the wishes of their superiors. But we assume the Pope has the power to release the film in question, and we pray that he will soon come to his sense of humor.

Letters to the editor

Confusion continues

Editor:

I would like to point out a misconception that two of your reporters made in your April 30 issue. The story, "Confusion plagues campus budgets," written by Ms. Goffredo and Mr. Morgan-Wilde, inaccurately implies that the Golden Gater receives funding from the Associated Students. Confusion seems to have plagued your reporters as well since the Golden Gater does not receive a single penny in funding from the AS. Our funding comes from the Instructionally Related Activities fund.

I feel it is not only unfair to the Gater, but more importantly it is unfair to the other programs and to the AS to make this comparison.

Our relationship with the AS is simply a business one. We have a contract, in which both parties benefit. In the eyes of the Golden Gater, the AS is simply another advertiser, and should be treated as such.

In addition, the funds for the AS/Gater contract were not cut from the budget, as stated in the same story. If Ms. Goffredo and Mr. Morgan-Wilde had examined the facts more closely, they would have discovered that the funds for the AS/Gater contract were allocated to the AS communications budget, for bookkeeping purposes.

I am disturbed that reporters can write stories of this nature without being fully aware of all the facts. If these same reporters wish to discuss the relationship between the Golden Gater and the AS, they may feel free to contact me. Until then, please have these reporters made aware of their error.

Christopher Wagner
Advertising Manager
Golden Gater

Morgan-Wilde and Goffredo reply: If a casual reading of our story leaves the impression that the Golden Gater receives funding from the AS, we refer the reader to our explanation of the evolution of campus newspapers: "The Golden Gater. . .emerged with IRA funds and a contract with the AS for several pages of the paper."

Our information comes from Journalism Department Chairman Leo Young's response to letters from the AS regarding what it felt to be a type of funding. If it walks like a horse, drinks like a horse. . .

No values

Editor:

The refusal of the Associated Students to fund student laboratory programs such as KSFS, the Poetry Center and the Television Center is an internecine stab in the back that hurts all students on campus.

The AS knew the deadline for applying for alternative funds had passed; their action was arrogant and high-handed. Apparently the AS leaders go only by the numbers, and have no sense of values, such as the quality of life that will be diminished if these programs are lost.

In these budget-cutting times we should all pull together and work out ways to realistically shoulder the burden of budget cuts collectively, rather than dump valuable and meaningful programs just so that others can continue to be funded in the manner to which they have become accustomed.

Samuel Muller

You said it

Editor:

Reference the poster for the "horror film."

The point seems to be that some people feel pain and empathy with pain more easily than others, and that seeing someone murdered on a poster is painful to them (and me). As in the Buddhist or Platonic sense, there are no "good" murder movies, because murder, in itself, is not a good thing. As a matter of fact, any movie in which a female is killed is anti-female, plus being anti-life. If a man is killed it is anti-male and anti-life.

Werewolves are not "supposed to behave the way werewolves do." They are supposed to rehabilitate themselves or become extinct, as are our own deep-rooted thrills with violence.

For thousands of years humans have needed to be violent in order to continue to survive and evolve. Now in this relatively easy push-button world, we no longer need to be, we need only be intelligent and creative, but still werewolf-type mentalities control the media, and there still seems to be plenty of blood-lust people in the audience who enjoy this stuff.

But if "censors" (actually, idealists, Utopianists, "Pollyannas," if you will) "had their way," "The Women's Room" wouldn't be the only film shown.

There just wouldn't be any movies with killing, rape or other violence, and there wouldn't be any killing, rape or violence in real life either. Something called Right Thinking and Right Living (in the Buddhist sense, not the Reagan sense!).

It just seems like the current situation with horror movies is just another example of big corporations playing on the worst instincts of people to make tons of blood money.

Ron Urbina

Solidarity with strikers — but not in the U.S.A.

Karen Franklin

A small war is erupting in Kentucky and Virginia as 160,000 striking coal miners battle to save their pension plans and regain a 40-hour work week. Roving bands of pickets snipe at company trucks and helicopters, and highways are littered with piles of coal dumped by non-union drivers threatened at gunpoint.

One cause of the strike is the coal industry's demand that workers work 56 hours a week, including Sundays — "16 hours more than they work in Poland," as United Mine Workers President Sam Church Jr. put it.

Like U.S. miners, Polish workers wanted a day off — Saturday. But, unlike the miners here, they also demanded more money for hospitals and housing, three-year paid maternity leaves, full medical care for workers, retirement at age 50 for women and 55 for men and a say in food pricing. As strike leader Lech Walesa said, "We want to be the real masters of the factories."

If American workers demanded and won reforms like these, the profit-based structure of capitalism would fall apart, as it almost did in San Francisco during the longshoremen's 1934 strike. Far from being supportive of workers' demands then, the government came out shooting. National Guardsmen encircled the Embarcadero with barbed wire and machine gun nests and patrolled in armored cars. Their orders were to shoot to kill.

In the United States, strikes by federal workers have been illegal since the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. Eighteen states have similar laws preventing their employees from striking. So why the sudden sympathy by our government with strikers in Poland?

The obvious answer is that the Polish government is allied with our enemy, the Soviet Union, which was poised for invasion during the strike. The Soviets, according to a December "invasion scenario" in Newsweek magazine, were preparing to "seize the airfields, seal the coast and tighten the grip" in Poland. A hypothetical map showed Soviet planes, ships and troops — 30 divisions and nearly a million soldiers — spread across Poland.

But international relations are seldom as simple as they are portrayed in Newsweek. The hysteria over a Soviet invasion of Poland seems to have been limited largely to the United States.

Jane Curry, a specialist on Poland at Columbia University, told the Christian Science Monitor that within Poland itself there is less apprehension about an invasion than there is in the West. Several of our European allies, the Wall Street Journal reported, mentioned at a Dec. 11 NATO meeting that the U.S. reaction to Soviet military exercises was overdone.

The New York Times' Warsaw correspondent, John Darnton, noted last month that people in Poland believe "the Reagan adminstration is crying wolf to buttress the Atlantic alliance and drum up support for placement of nuclear missiles." Poles, he said, are irate at the "Washington-based hysteria."

As if to give this theory validity, when the United States flew four radar surveillance planes to West Germany in December, the reason cited, in the words of the Times, was "to counter the possibility of a surprise air attack on Western Europe growing out of a Soviet move in Poland."

Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that the United States, not the Soviet Union, is manipulating the Polish crisis to suit its own ends. Rep. Les Aspin, former member of the House Banking and Currency Committee and now a member of the House Armed Services Committee wrote in the New York Times Feb. 6 that "the Polish debt now gives Western governments the means to influence the direction that the Polish government takes."

Just how is this control to be attained?

At the root of Poland's current problems is its staggering debt to the West. It owes about $25 billion — almost a third of the total owed by all Warsaw Pact countries combined. The debt was incurred during the 1970s when Poland borrowed Western money to modernize its electronics and shipbuilding industries. Western banks were only too happy to lend to this coal-rich nation, which paid premium interest rates.

CIA statistics indicate that 92 cents of every dollar of Polish exports now goes to pay interest and principal on this massive debt. Poland is due to repay $6.5 billion in interest in 1981 alone.

To compound the problem, Poland has had three consecutive years of harsh winters, floods and droughts. Last year, agricultural production was the lowest in 10 years, and electricity shortages kept many factories idle.

Business Week magazine hinted at the seriousness of this situation: "With oil prices going up and export markets sure to shrink as Europe enters a recession, Poland will be forced to default on this debt to Western banks if it does not get new cash before next winter. And that could bring the entire debt pyramid of all oil-importing countries crashing down."

As Poland sank helplessly under its heavy debt, a consortium of 50 Western banks made it an offer it couldn't refuse. At a meeting in Warsaw's Victoria Hotel in April 1980, the banks agreed to loan the Polish government $325 million in exchange for promises to institute certain economic reforms.

One of the main economic changes the banks demanded was that Poland stop subsidizing meat and sugar prices to keep them at below market price, a practice which, though beneficial to Polish workers, cost the government more than $6 billion annually.

The Poles complied last summer, doubling the price of sugar and raising meat prices.

Workers were anything but pleased. They went on strike, and the rest is history. The banks that caused this crisis include Bankers Trust, Royal Bank of Canada, Security Pacific National Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Citicorp and Lloyds Bank International.

The banks were not, of course, operating independently. The U.S. government had told them which countries should get loans.

As Business Week reported, "Washington quietly passed the word to major U.S. banks that it wanted some Communist nations to receive private bank credits but that others should be frozen out. An unofficial list (the State Department denies there is such a list) was passed to bankers in New York and London and made clear that Washington smiled on loans going to Poland and Hungary, frowned on loans to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and was adamantly against money flowing to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Bulgaria. Romania was a gray area, while Yugoslavia and China were highly favored."

Thus the United States, seen in the context of its international economic intrigues and its relations with the American labor movement, appears to be something less than the best friend workers ever had.

PHOENIX

1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
(415) 469-2083

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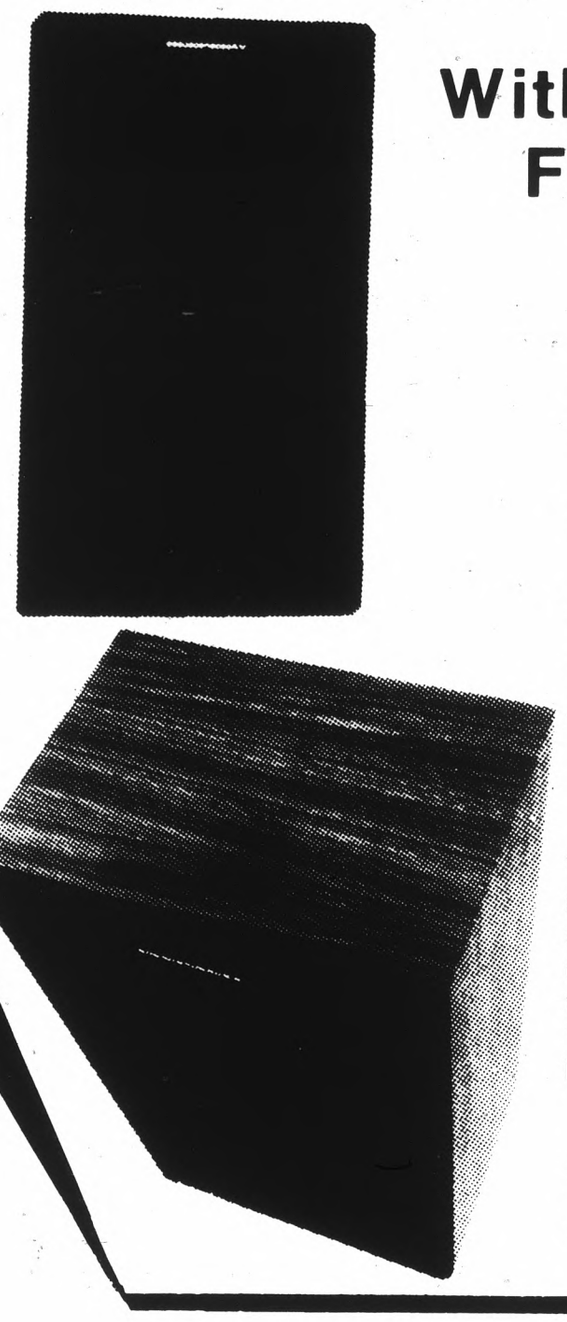

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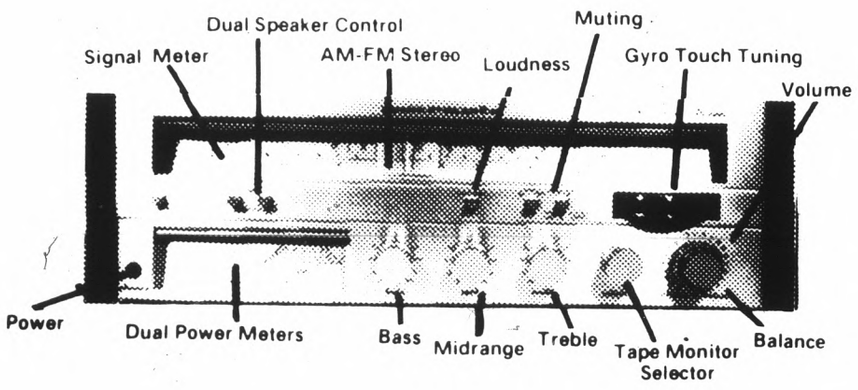

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Anthro grads unearth Indian site

by Scott Wiggins

Graduate students from SF State's Anthropology Department started excavating a prehistoric Indian habitat in Contra Costa county this week.

The site, the Keller Ranch, is near Clayton. Evidence of significant archeological remains has been known to exist there since the early 1800s.

Until now, the site has never been formally excavated by archeologist, although teams from UC Berkeley and Sonoma State did some limited work there earlier this century.

It is possible that full excavation may be blocked by the owner and developer of the property, Seeno Construction Co.

Seeno has plans to build 1,400 houses on the land, but before construction can begin, the developer must comply with state and federal regulations.

"According to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, the developer must submit an Environmental Impact Report," said Miley Holman, an SF State graduate student in anthropology.

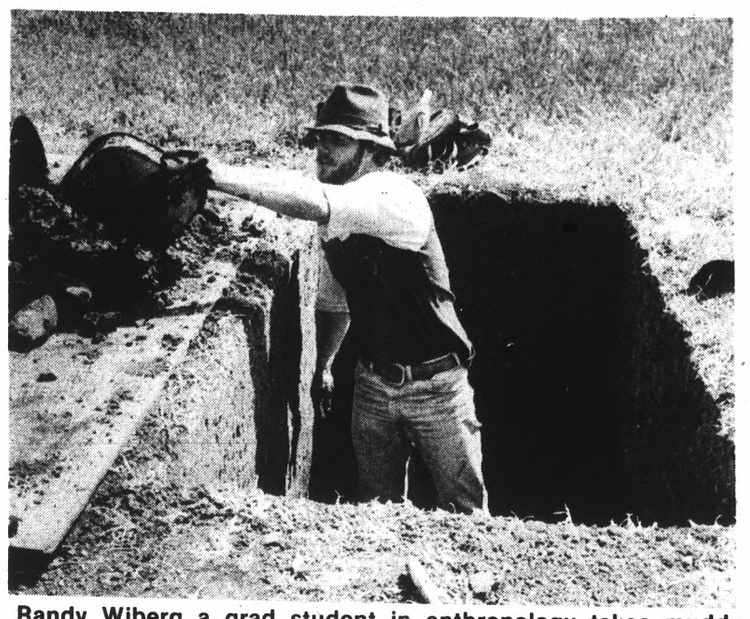
"In many cases, the developers will also call in a professional archeological consulting firm," he said.

Holman operates such a consulting firm and subcontracts with SF State to use graduate students in his field work.

"The university itself is not doing this excavation. I have been hired by the developer to do the work, and I will use students not only from SF State, but from Sonoma State as well," he said.

A partial history of the site has emerged from the excavation work that has already been done.

"At first it was believed that there were three separate sites on the Keller Ranch," said Holman. "But now it looks as if there is really one large site, covering about 20 acres."



Randy Wiberg a grad student in anthropology takes muddy samples from one of the Indian burial sites which are being unearthed in downtown Clayton.

Holman said the site had probably been inhabited since about 700 or 800 A.D. It is believed to have once been inhabited by Miwoks, an Indian group that lived in various parts of Northern California, from Marin County east to the Sierra Nevada.

Holman said the first European contact with the Indians who lived in the area probably took place during two Spanish expeditions in 1771 and 1775. Later, the Indians were in contact with the missions at San Jose and San Francisco. There are mission records of people living in the area until 1809.

The site was probably abandoned by 1850.

Holman had hoped to save the whole site from development. Although he was not successful in blocking the development, Holman said there are several methods of "saving" a site.

First, he said, the entire site can be preserved, blocking development of the site for an indefinite period.

There is also archeological salvaging to be considered, said Holman, which involves archeologists working on the site to save what they can before the site is destroyed by developers.

Another way to save a site is through landfill. Holman said developers can put fill dirt on the site and promise to restrict their construction to the level of the fill. This leaves the site buried intact to await excavation at some future date, perhaps decades in the future.

Holman said he is not sure whether he will be able to do extensive excavation and salvaging, or if the developer will opt for the landfill idea.

But this week, Holman and his group plan to excavate one-by-two meter sites, looking for artifacts that have ethnographic or historical value.

The excavation could yield information about the culture of the Miwok and other Indian groups that inhabited the Bay Area.

"We hope to be able to see in greater detail the relationship between the local Bay Area cultures and the cultures of the Delta and Sacramento Valley groups."

Student's African mission

by Laura Merlo

Her experiences as a missionary in Honduras and Zaire, and her humanitarian philosophy make Betsy Headrick vastly different from the stereotypical business major.

"This high-pressure, big money thing means nothing to me," the 28-year-old SF State student says. "There's no satisfaction in it. Why do it?"

What does make her happy is using her talents to help people less fortunate than herself.

"Maybe I can't make a big difference, but what I do learn here can be used to improve someone's life," she says in the vocabulary of idealism that is becoming as rare on college campuses as Latin.

Even if executive rank in a multinational corporation is the approved career goal of her peers, Betsy isn't swayed by the trend. She is anchored by a faith that makes human life a permanent priority.

"We believe that showing love and concern for other people is the best way to show love of God," she says of the Mennonite religion. "We take the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' literally. This gives us a responsibility to mediate, to provide an alternative to killing. It forces us into an active role."

The responsibility to prevent violence took Betsy to Honduras in the mid-'70s and to Zaire from March of 1978 until August of last year.

She says living in Africa was the more potent of the two experiences. In Zaire, she was confronted by severe poverty. There she saw people living in tin shacks, beggars and crowds of refugees trudging into Kinshasa with bundles containing everything they owned.

"At first, your American sense of equality is really shocked," she says. "But it's part of everyday life there. The country is so rich in copper, cobalt and zinc, but the wealth doesn't get to the people." The foreign companies that mine Zaire's mineral wealth don't return much to the country.

"A company will have roads, running water and a nice little community, but it all ends outside the company settlement," she says. "The people could have so much (if the wealth were equitably distributed).

Betsy is not a political person. Although someone else might view her wealth sharing ideas as leftist rhetoric, for her they are practical solutions to human suffering.

Mennonites also accept a literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount, in which Jesus said everyone must take responsibility for feeding the poor.

In keeping with that ideal, the Mennonite Central Committee sent 35 volunteers into Zaire to work with the people there. They instituted an agricultural program that brought seeds and farm tools and people to teach the farmers how to increase food production in an area of mass hunger.

Betsy took care of the 35 volunteers. She worked with the program director, placing workers with families, keeping visas in order, cooking and generally managing the budget of the volunteer group.

One thing that seemed on the verge of falling apart was Zaire's economy. In order to stabilize the currency, President Mobutu launched an attack on the thriving black market currency system. Everyone had to trade old bills for newly printed ones with a completely different appearance. The old bills lost all value.

"That stopped everything for days. People were lined up at the banks. They had canceled out everybody's money," she says incredulously. "They had no power, no money, nothing." Some markets stopped accepting money and would only barter for goods.

"And the poverty leads to thievery," she says. "People learn to live with bars on their windows." Still, the crime situation isn't more threatening than it is here. "You don't have to be afraid of getting raped or mugged, like here. It's the kind of crime people do out of desperation."

Life in Zaire changed her view of life here. After living where basic survival demanded a daily struggle, Americans began to seem "self-indulgent."

"We're so wrapped up in things that don't matter," she says. "When I first got back I realized we are bombarded with mouthwash and cosmetics ads." Betsy wears no makeup to highlight her dark brown eyes, and her long hair falls straight down her back.

She hopes to return to Africa to help the people there after she gets her business degree. Traveling is in her blood. Her grandparents were missionaries in India for 20 years and her father worked in Germany rebuilding after World War II. He was a conscientious objector and his work with a Mennonite group there substituted for military duty.

"My four sisters and I grew up with stories about travel and foreign countries," she says. "But in our stories it was stressed that you go to help, not to tour."

"But everywhere you go, there are tinges of Western culture, like radios and New York Yankees T-shirts." It's a visible aspect of the clash between European things and African traditions.

"I think it's inevitable that Africa will become a part of the modernized West," she says. "But the two styles are so different that you get the feeling that out of the mesh will come something totally new."

She reflects for a moment before she offers: "Maybe it's the prospect of change that makes Africa such an exciting place."

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"I thought I knew my beer—I thought I'd choose Miller. But I chose Schlitz."
Charles Walker
Sworn Miller Drinker

Before the taste tests, all the participants signed affidavits swearing they were loyal Budweiser or Miller drinkers. But following the tests, lots of those tasters were surprised. Because after tasting their favorite beer and Schlitz in unlabeled mugs, many found they preferred Schlitz.

"I've been drinkin' Budweiser for 25 years. But tonight I opted for Schlitz."
Elliot Marcus
Sworn Budweiser Drinker

One taste of Schlitz convinced them. "Schlitz has body, it has flavor," said Budweiser drinker James Seager. "It's real quenching and real clean and very drinkable," agreed Miller drinker Mike Manely. Budweiser drinker Robert Davis summed up the feelings of many when he said, "I'll have to stop by and pick up a six-pack of Schlitz!"

"I'm definitely surprised. I thought for sure I'd pick Miller. But I picked Schlitz."
Mike Miller
Sworn Miller Drinker

One person who wasn't surprised is Frank Sellinger. "Some people thought it was risky to taste test my Schlitz on national TV. But I was sure lots of people would pick Schlitz over their beers.

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Guy D'Anna
Sworn Budweiser Drinker

Schlitz

"I'm not surprised at all."
Frank Sellinger
Chief Executive Officer of Schlitz

Good pay, few jobs

Bay Area's male models

by Richard Swerdlow

These guys smile down at us from billboards, look fresh and wind-blown while driving sports cars across our television screens and send up four-color looks of sultry passion from slick magazine covers.

For doing such things as holding a bottle of aspirin or wearing a pair of shoes, they are sometimes paid $1,000 an hour. Most, however, settle for $75.

They are male models, the glamour guys who entice us to buy everything from toothpaste to Toyotas.

And in San Francisco there are a lot of them. San Francisco is the third largest market for modeling (after New York and Los Angeles) in the country, and many men are pounding the pavements, clamoring for the big buck, hoping to become the next face.

It isn't easy.

"I think I can count on my fingers the number of men who are making a good living modeling in San Francisco," says model Joel Heaton. "It's a very competitive business."

Heaton, who is currently appearing 12 feet high on a billboard around the Bay Area ("My friends keep calling me up and telling me they've seen it") says modeling doesn't live up to the glamorous image.

"It's not a highly respected profession," he says. "People tend to think of guys sitting around and getting a lot of money. Landing a modeling job is very hard."

A modeling interview, which is known in the industry as a "cattle call," can be degrading. Models learn to deal with being treated more as an object than a person.

"It's a business. That's what you're selling — yourself," says Steve Burger, who has done catalog work and television commercials. "Some interviews are real cattle calls with tons of people. Some are only 15 guys."

Though $75 an hour for photo work goes pretty far, jobs are not easy to come by, and models often find supplemental jobs to keep chow on the table. Burger, who is often seen smiling up from the newspaper pages in an Emporium ad, or riding a cable car in a potato chip commercial, works in a moped shop. Heaton has a jewelry business.

"It is a lot of hard work," says Kristine Buckner, an agent with the Barbizon agency and a former model. "You have to put out so much energy. There's a tremendous amount of adrenalin flowing. A photo session is just intense work. It's grueling. It's really draining."

Models learn makeup tricks and poses that emphasize their good points. They learn how to look older, younger or sexy for a camera.

And male models bristle at the stereotype hat they are all egomaniacal, coke-snorting swingers, or homosexual.

"It's really a business, that's all," says Burger. "They give you clothes, or whatever they're selling, and you make it look good. The glamour is a myth. People think modeling takes away from macho, but it doesn't."

"I don't find the gay stereotype to be true at all," says agent Buckner. "Male models have to look macho. Like every other profession, a few are gay, but they sure can't look it. Some guys have a problem with this whole thing, though. They come to me and say 'Kristine, everybody't gonna think I'm gay!' I tell them not to worry about it."

Any kind of extreme look is a drawback in modeling, and the men learn to be adaptable, although some, like Burger, assume a type and emphasize that look. "It's a very specialized look," says Heaton. "For me, it's about 25-35 age range. You learn to be whatever they want. For one job, you're a businessman in a three-piece-suit. For the next, you're a college boy in a crew-neck sweater."

Modeling agents agree with that assessment.

"Models aren't individuals. If you are too recognizable, it's hard to find work. Male models are kind of an accessory," says Buckner. "They're types until they become identifiable — a Cheryl Tiegs — and get exclusive contracts with phenomenal sums of money. But many, many male models whom no one would recognize make a great deal of money. The average model salary is $50,000 a year."

And male models, unlike females, have a virtually unlimited professional life span.

"A man can model all his life," says Buckner. "He can do children's products, and a man in his teens is good for soft drink commercials, posing in dumb clothes in catalogs and sports products. Then he's a young executive in his 30s with a checkbook representing economic clout. Finally, he's old and distinguished."

Bank satellite beams dollars

by Thomas K. Miller

Like a great sail riding the wave of the future, a satellite earth station antenna 10 meters in diameter will soon be pointing skyward over the downtown intersection of Market Street and South Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco.

Aimed at Weststar II, a Western Union satellite in stationary orbit approximately 22,000 miles above the equator, the giant parabolic "dish" is the local cornerstone of Bank of America's pilot communications network linking its date centers in San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York City.

Though this network will mainly aid in the daily transfer of $8 billion around the world, it will also bring into being a form of communication that till now has been the domain of science fiction.

"Video teleconferencing will be 'the office of the future,'" said Jim Conrad, Bank of America's vice president of telecommunications engineering and operations. "With color video, executives will be able to hold three-party conference calls between San Francisco, L.A. and New York and actually see the other people on TV monitors.

"The effect will be like they're all in the same room together. The conference rooms in the different cities will be designed and color-coordinated to maximize the effect. Even the sound will be treated to avoid the 'deep in the barrel' distortion which is typical of TV sets in conference rooms.

In each of the conference rooms there will also be an electronic blackboard, Conrad said. "Often you'll need to illustrate something you're saying. This is especially true of engineers. Well, now you can step up to a blackboard that looks exactly like a standard blackboard and write on it with ordinary chalk. The difference is that whatever you write will instantaneoulsy appear on the other boards in the other cities.

"The whole system is really a distillation of professional pride."

It will also cut back on the necessity for travel, saving time and money.

But if it works for cross-country conferences, it will also work across town, connecting buildings only blocks apart. Eventually the system will be expanded to include Chicago, Houston and Miami. Only a 10 percent reduction in executive travel will make the system cost-effective.

Only the top one-third of the top of the antenna which will be built atop South Van Ness in June will be visible from the street. It will be fully operational by January 1982.

The satellite network will also be used to send and receive telephone voice traffic, facsimilies at a page per second and bank data at several million words per second.

Conrad said the system includes features designed to thwart international and industrial spying. "There are nations and other banks which would like very much to know what Bank of America is up to, so we've included scramblers and other esoteric electronic machinery to prevent them from finding out."

In the event of a natural disaster like an earthquake, the system can keep working while standard ground cables have snapped. The antenna, which is built by the American Satellite Corporation, will be able to withstand an earthquake of 9.5 on the Richter scale.

"We have turned to this method of data transmission because of the phone company's inability to expand with the state of the art. But this isn't the fault of the phone company so much as it is the fault of unfavorable decisions by a regulatory agency that will have to remain nameless."

The satellite network will be a private broadcast medium for the sole use of Bank of America.

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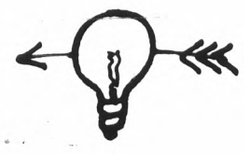

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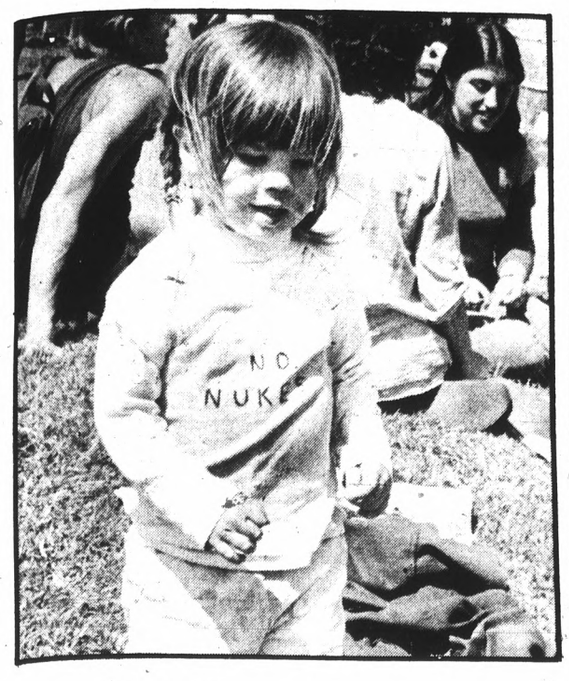

By Jenny Abbe

Two contrasting scenes from last Sunday's El Salvador rally in Dolores Park.

Militarism, budget cuts assailed

S.F. march draws 10,000

by Phil Reser

One hallmark of the anti-Vietnam War era returned to San Francisco Sunday.

More than 10,000 demonstrators marched through the city to rally in Dolores Park against President Reagan's policies in El Salvador, increased U.S. military spending and federal budget cuts for social services.

The demonstration was organized by the May 3rd Coalition, which represented more than 50 Bay Area peace, political and religious organizations.

The march and rally coincided with a Pentagon march that drew an estimated 25,000 people.

A protester dressed in a general's uniform sat astride a 40-foot mock-up of an MX missile sitting on a pickup truck.

Supervisor Harry Britt, who attended the rally, told Phoenix, "It is time for the people of this country to once again speak with their bodies against a rising tide of militarism. The atrocity of American support for the slaughter in El Salvador should be the final straw for all those who care about peace and human dignity in the world. There is a tie-in between the insensitivity in El Salvador and the people in San Francisco who badly need funds for housing."

Felix Kury, an official spokesperson for the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador and a former student of international relations at SF State, said the ruling junta in his country was oppressing people in ways Americans don't hear about, and that aid to these people is contributing to mass killings and torture. He said U.S. military advisers have been killed in El Salvador without the information getting to the American public.

Richard Sandrell, representing the May 3rd Coalition, said, "The economic consequences of increased non-productive defense spending, while simultaneously cutting programs which give viable job skills to people are obvious — a further economic decline and higher unemployment."

Sandrell, a Vietnam veteran, said, "We do not feel that equality for women should express itself in equal liability to the draft and therefore we oppose the draft for both men and women." He said the coalition supports the development of a full-employment economy that serves human, not military, needs and would end the "economic draft" that forces poor and minority people to go into the armed forces.

Leonard Raznick, a 19-year-old student at San Francisco City College, spoke against draft registration and the draft itself. He said the San Francisco Board of Education recently passed a resolution to provide information on draft registration to all students. According to Raznick, San Francisco is the second community in the country to pass a resolution concerning draft education in schools.

He said, "The information is to be provided for both federal requirement and alternatives to the draft."

Vietnam veteran Lee Thorn, said, "The legacy of Vietnam veterans is that we prevent another war of that nature to ever happen again."

He appeared on stage with several other veterans, who lowered their heads and raised clenched fists while Thorn emphasized that the battle for veterans now rested with the people at home.

Father Moriarity, a Catholic priest and local activist, said, "You are a part of the problem if you're not trying to overthrow those systems which are oppressing people. . .The churches were not in the forefront around Vietnam, but there is blood on our hands. . .it is our moral obligation to say 'no' this time."

A minor scuffle occurred between members of the audience and a small group from the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, who shouted, "USSR out of El Salvador." Coalition monitors broke up the incident without violence.

Gerry Condon, of the Los Angeles Committee to Resist the Draft, said, "This mobilization represents a tremendous step forward for the movement. Strategic links are being forged among struggles against war, racism and economic injustice."

Rally for Atlanta here

Nearly 200 protest child murders

by Diane Garcia

"It's important that you all understand that in coming together for a tribute like Atlanta, we do not all have to have the same feelings, the same conclusions, the same philosophies and the same beliefs," said Valerie Coleman, KRON-TV anchorwoman, at a rally here Saturday.

"What we do have to have is the same awareness, the same empathy, the same understanding and the same fear of what it could and should mean to us as human beings," she said.

The rally, called "Defend Our Children," was organized by a group of Bay Area students to protest the recent murders of black children in Atlanta.

Since July 1979, 27 victims, mostly young black boys, have been murdered by a killer or killers or are missing. Since the beginning of the year, the rate of disappearances and murdered children has increased, with a body discovered nearly every two weeks. No arrests have been made in connection with the murders.

The latest victim, Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, was found in the murky waters of the Chattahoochee River. Eight victims have been pulled from the river, five of them from the Chattahoochee.

Speakers addressing the audience of nearly 200 included SF State faculty members Angela Davis, Phillip McGee and Abdul Babu. McGee, chairman of the School of Ethnic Studies, served as announcer.

"We are all angry. We are all frustrated. But we all must understand that in order for us to effect our best strategy to these problems, we must keep clear heads," McGee told the mostly black audience.

Angela Davis was greeted with a standing ovation by the majority of the audience. Davis' audience appeared pleased when she blamed the Atlanta murders on racism.

"The implications of those murders go far beyond the individual tragedies of the murdered youths. The murders in Atlanta are the incontestable evidence of the dangerous rise of racism," she said.

"There is something wrong when 26 black youths are murdered and not a single clue can be found."

Davis also blasted the current presidential administration for the rise in racism by making budget cuts that she says will cause malnutrition among the nation's black children and by not providing funds to aid in solving the Atlanta slayings.

Coleman warned against emphasizing racism, saying that it is almost irrelevant to the fact that children are being killed in Atlanta.

"Somebody is killing children. And a bullet kills or a knife stabs or a strangulation ceases a person's breathing, whether the hand that does it is black or otherwise. Atlanta is a human affair. For blacks it is a passionate affair. Our awareness has got to be peaked because it could happen here," Coleman said.

By Jan Gauthier

A sympathizer bows his head in observance of the victims in Atlanta.

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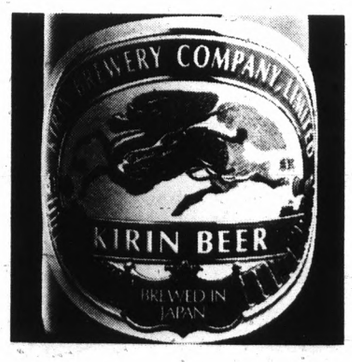

By Jenny Abbe

Phoenix piles up and files out

After weeks of deadline pressure, an abridged Phoenix staff — complete with new age-lines and undernourished bodies — somehow manages to compose itself long enough to offer this parting shot.

Possible asbestos hazard

— from page 1

It takes at least 10 to 15 years before evidence of asbestos appears.

Such exposure can also result in lung cancer and a condition known as mesothelioma, a rare type of malignant tumor that takes more than 25 years to appear.

The spraying of asbestos on ceilings in commercial buildings and homes began about 40 years ago and became especially popular in the 1950s and 1960s as insulation against heat loss and noise.

In 1973 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of asbestos spraying in open building construction, and in 1975 the state prohibited it "in or upon a building or other structure during its construction, alteration or repair."

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for conducting laboratory tests for asbestos. The Berkeley office of OSHA confirmed that no other tests had been conducted here since 1978.

Phoenix contacted Jon Schorle, director of SF State's Department of Public Safety, for more information, but he said a detailed letter must be submitted in order for that information to be released.

According to Deland, the estimated cost for replacement for the McKenna lobby is $34,500. Bidding by contractors will begin this month and the construction is scheduled to begin in June.

Italy's instability examined

by Phil Reser

"All roads lead to Rome," a phrase used by Roman emperors, could be rephrased in modern terms as "All eyes are on Rome — especially Western countries'!"

Italian novelist Alberto Moravia joined other specialists in a weekend conference sponsored by the Political Science Department and the de Bellis Collection at SF State, in cooperation with the World Affairs Council and the Italian Cultural Institute. The panel addressed the paradoxes of what they term "a dual society in Italy."

The conference, attended by about 300 people, examined Italy's political instability, economy, work ethic, Communist Party, mass media, religion, terrorism and future ties with the West.

According to observation and study by conference speakers, there is great confusion within political institutions and acute political instability in Italian society.

Evidence of Italy's ongoing crisis is found in an inflationary spiral second to none in all of Europe; uncontrolled terrorism; corruption; widespread labor unrest; a growing Italian Communist Party; parliamentary irresponsibility and fragmentation; the inability of the Christian-Democratic coalition to construct an effective economic program; a wage system that presents inflation problems; massive government expenditures and a deterioration of higher education.

Giuseppe Di Palma, professor at UC Berkeley, said the Italian society and media were much more exciting than America's. He said that Italy has eight or nine political parties and that they all had been a part of the government at one time or another. About the future, he said, "We are at a turning point, there is no longer a stable formula. After the elections of 1979, there were no mutual coalitions left that could agree on formulas or long-range programs capable of holding a number of parties together."

Moravia captured the audience completely by remarking that he didn't believe the dualism concept existed, but rather that Italy is just changing. "Old Italy has vanished and disappeared," he said. "We must build a new tradition."

The key problem, according to Moravia, is that Italy had two revolutions at once, one industrial and the other in consumer goods. Much of the social turmoil is the result of the rapid buying fervor of the Italian people.

Joseph La Palombara, cultural attache for the U.S. government in Rome, argued for Socialist, Christian-Democratic and other parties to unify to reduce the political influence of the communists in Italy.

Ugo Stille, journalist for the Italian paper Corriere della Sera, said, "Compromise between political parties, although accepted by Italians, is resented because people think this is avoiding the real problems."

At the closing of the conference, the panel discussion on the Italian crisis came to no conclusions.

"Are we merely observing a ripple in the long wave of Italian history or a crisis and turning point to the left?" asked Di Palma.

David Soskice, visiting professor of economics from Oxford, England, was part of a panel discussion at last weekend's conference on Italy and U.S.-Italian relations.

Asian-Pacific celebration

The Asian Student Union will celebrate the history and heritage of Asian-Pacific cultures during Asian-Pacific Heritage Week. An outdoor fair will be held in front of the Student Union May 12. Community and student groups will set up displays and sell food. On May 13 a cultural program will be featured in the Barbary Coast from noon to 2 p.m.

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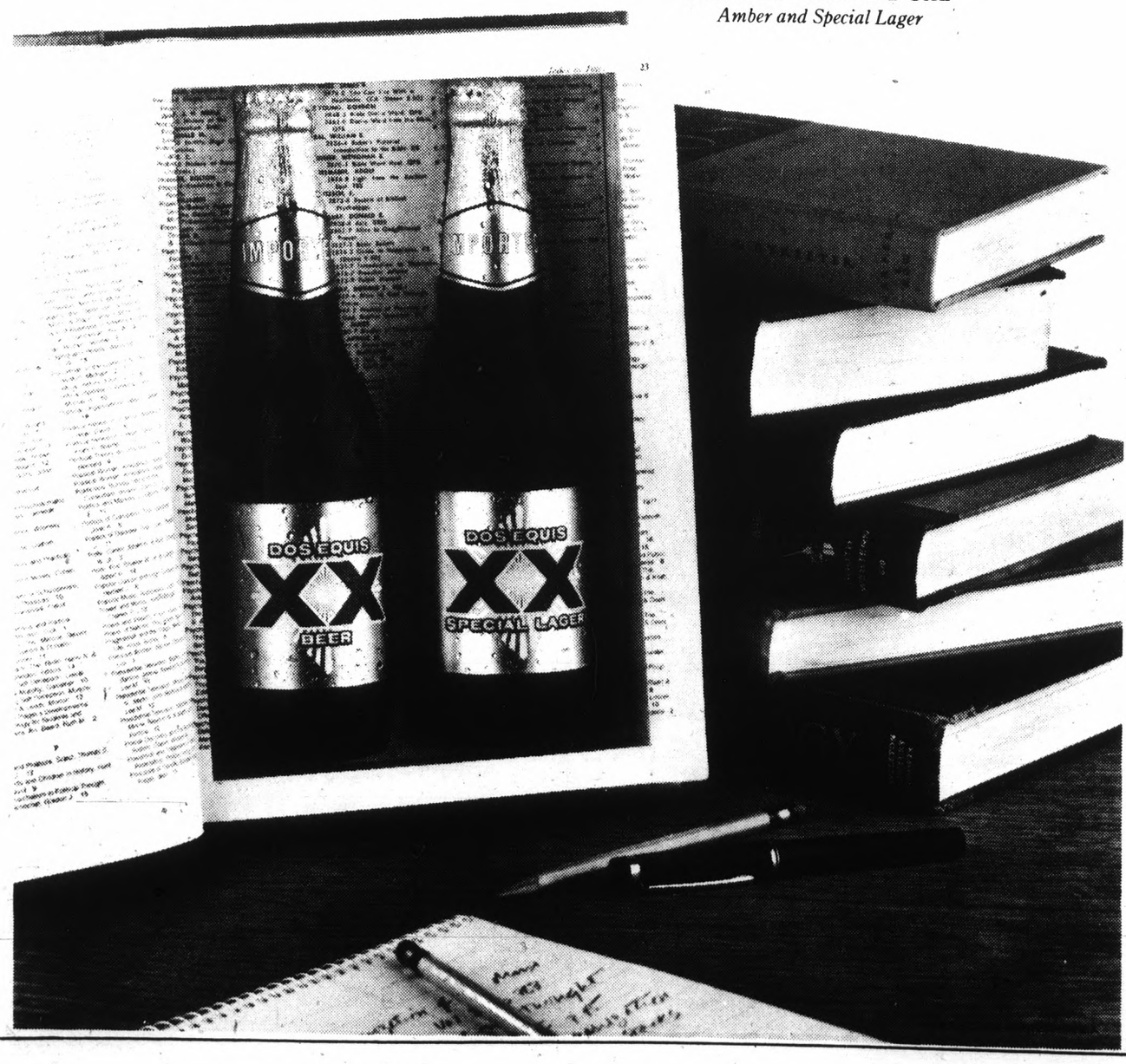


Centerfold

Halfway houses are halfway home

The door, the man, the shadow — symbols of a difficult journey back to a better world.

Photos by Tom Levy

by Patrick May

A question of semantics

Ambiguity sets in almost before you've begun. Ask 10 people in the County Mental Health or Social Services departments to define "halfway house" and you'll be left with 10 distinct translations of the phrase. Ask 10 people on the street, for that matter, Ask 10 people on the street, for that matter, [illegible] are conjured up. Beady-eyed junkies. Raving psychotics. Thirteen-year-old prostitutes eight months pregnant. All cavorting about a rundown 10-room Victorian in the Haight somewhere, turning the neighbors' hair gray.

While the public may not subscribe exclusively to such a negative view, the fact is that the idea of halfway houses is shadowed by myths, mystery and misconception. Given the rapid-fire nature of new findings in sociology and behavioral sciences, the public's confusion is not totally unwarranted.

Halfway from what? Halfway to where? Are residents caught in some sort of psychiatric holding pattern, or suspended between ship and shore?

Fortunately, among professionals in the field, some consensus does exist. According to one, "The halfway house stands — literally — halfway between the community and the institution." And, indeed, while there may be no "institution" as such in a resident's personal history, there is, inherent in the concept, a movement back into the community from a prison, a hospital or some desperate solitude of an individual stranded on the periphery of our society.

While houses assume a wide variety of guises, other common denominators exist as well. They are, as a rule, relatively small facilities, either residential or nonresidential, found in urban rather than rural settings. Residents usually play active roles in the community-at-large, either as volunteer laborers or students. Security is minimal or nonexistent and housemates are expected to share a group experience of limited duration. Some houses are psychotherapeutically-oriented while others are reality-based. Finally, they are either publicly- or privately-funded. Beyond this common thread of characteristics, halfway houses differ as greatly as the folks behind their doors.

Three centuries in the making

It comes as no surprise that the halfway house, while defying any legible definition, claims a similarly obscure history. For even though precursors to the modern halfway house have been documented in Great Britain as early as the 1700s, the development of facilities that seek to reintegrate the delinquent child, the criminal offender and the mentally disturbed into society, has been historically intermittent.

Records reveal the establishment in 1780 of three small cottages by the Philanthropic Society of London for street children caught begging or stealing. Despite this pioneer effort, juvenile delinquents continued to face incarceration for their youthful offenses.

In the early 19th century, community concern for adults behind bars began to surface. Today's halfway house philosophy of reintegration was translated then into visits by citizens who would minister services to the offenders within prison walls. This process of community involvment developed logically into post-prison help for the ex-offender. Throughout the 1800s and the first half of this century, facilities for persons straddling the boundaries of conventional society opened and closed like revolving doors. Not until the 1950s did this country witness a catharsis in the concept of the halfway house. From that point on, it became an accepted idea, a household term used and misused from California to New York. That these two states in particular have maintained that catharsis is not surprising either, given their unique demographics and lifestyles.

Neither is the imagination overly taxed when one considers that San Francisco remains a pioneer in offering a wide range of services for persons in route back to society. Referred to as a "hard drinking town" in reports of Substance Abuse staffers in the Public Mental Health Department, as a "haven for runaways" by Mental Health officials and as "the largest outpatient clinic in the world" by cab drivers who know her streets well, San Francisco has also come to be a "haven of havens."

(One practical method of categorization of halfway houses in San Francisco would be a breakdown of those facilities connected in some way to the local government. While many privately-operated homes exist for the ex-offender, runaways and battered women, descriptions of all such facilities would be not only a luxury but highly impractical. A simple investigation of three types of county-related centers — psychiatric, substance abuse and children — follows.)

Refuges for the mind

From the second-floor offices of the Community Mental Health Services at 555 Polk St., Alan Leavitt and his staff oversee what might be considered the first of three categories of halfway houses in the city. In mental healthese, the houses are referred to as "transitional residential centers."

These are the psychiatric halfway houses. Eight of them (Conard, Rypins, Carroll, Baker, Odyssey, L'Amistad, Mandala and Shrader) are scattered across the five Mental Health Districts of Mission, Westside, Southeast, Northeast and District V (Richmond, Sunset and the OMI section of Oceanside, Merced and Ingleside).

Two other centers referred to as "three-quarterway houses," Northeast Lodge and Westside Lodge, serve clients coming from hospitals and clinics who usually move on to halfway houses after an average stay of 41 days.

A typical resident profile is a white, 27 year old male with a 10th grade education. He has usually lived in the city less than two years, undergone prior psychiatric hospitalization and arrives during or just after an acute phase of the two most frequently diagnosed illnesses: paranoid schizophrenia and severe identity crisis.

Success stories seem to be the rule in the world of the city's halfway houses. Records for the eight centers reveal a clear majority of residents eventually reintegrate themselves into society. Most assume some sort of independent lifestyle, taking up residence in either homes, hotels or apartments. Many obtain paid employment within a year after discharge.

Most centers adhere to similar policies of entrance requirements. Most of the halfway house population in San Francisco is between 18 and 65 years of age and in need of a structured living situation. Each house offers anywhere from six to 28 beds. Rooms are usually shared, as are menu- and meal-planning chores. Residents are expected to care for their physical needs, participate in some kind of structured daytime activity (many are volunteers in hospitals, churches and libraries), and share in various group experiences at night. Usually staff therapists and counselors are assigned several "cases" with whom they meet and work on a regular basis.

Last year, each center served between 16 and 62 residents at a total cost to the county and state of over a million dollars. Average lengths of stay in the houses range from 28 days at a short-term facility to 150 days at Conard House, a 22-year-old center housed in an elegant Pacific Heights Victorian.

Halfway houses differ as greatly as the folks behind their doors.

In 1978, a landmark bill was passed in the state Senate authorizing counties, for the first time, to implement a community residential treatment system. The purpose of the Bates Bill was to "provide, in each county, a range of variable services that will be alternatives to institutional care and are based on principles of residential, community-based treatment." The bill further outlined staffing and facility re-

— continued on page 4

Runaways find help at Huck's

by Lisa Swenarski

"We must have a place where children can have a whole group of adults they can trust."

— Margaret Mead

In San Francisco there is a place where more than 40 adults wait to be trusted by anyone who walks through the door. It's called Huckleberry House, and it's the oldest facility for runaway teenagers in the nation.

Named after runaway Huckleberry Finn, "Huck's" has helped more than 6,000 teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17 who were facing major crises since it opened in 1967.

As opposed to a halfway house, where a commitment is made to stay for six to 18 months, Huck's is a "crisis house" which offers counseling, clothing, food, legal aid, medical care and job counseling. Its is one of the seven facilities of Youth Advocates, a United Way agency. There is room for six teens to stay overnight, and the average stay is nine days. A 24-hour crisis line receives about 30 calls a day from distraught parents as well as teenagers.

"Huckleberry House is like mama," said Bonnie Werfel, an SF State clinical psychology student who has been interning at Huck's since September. "The kids get real attached to us. After they leave they will call from all over the country to say 'hi,' but they don't call their parents."

Werfel is one of five SF State interns who answer the phones of the crisis line, provide therapy, conduct family sessions and work as liaisons with the community. There are 11 paid employees at Huck's and about 40 volunteers.

But Huckleberry House is facing a crisis of its own. The lease on the house at 1430 Masonic expires in July, and after talking to "every real estate agent in San Francisco," an alternative home hasn't been found.

The first obstacle the center faces is trying to find a house to lease with an option to buy. The center has saved about $20,000 and hopes to raise enough money for a down payment.

"We have to meet so many criteria," Rashann Sanchez, service coordinator, said. "There are health codes, fire codes, it has to be near public transportation for the kids, and so on. We're just waiting for the angel in the sky with a facility we can move into in June."

This is not the first time Huckleberry House has had to move. The four-story brown building in the Haight-Ashbury district is its third location. It opened on Broderick Street in 1967 and later moved to the Sunset district. When it came to its present site in 1976, it had to close down because of neighborhood opposition but reopened within a month.

Some of the Huckleberry House counseling staff (left to right): Mali Dunston, Veronica Reed, Lou Anne Needels, Evelyn Poates, Paul Gibson, Rashann Sanchez.

The future of crisis centers holds a great challenge, but it is one that can be met, according to Sanchez. This year the Huckleberry House budget is $500,000, a figure that includes funds from the federal Youth Development Bureau, the city and private foundations. But Sanchez doesn't expect as much government support in the future.

"I see monies drying up and a greater need for community support to exist," he said. "We will need the help of the corporations."

Since the time it opened in the era of flower children and heavy drug experimentation, Huckleberry House has been meeting the needs of the community.

"With the change in the types of kids coming in, Huckleberry House has changed." Sanchez said. "In the '60s many kids had drug problems, so we got money from the National Institute of Drug Abuse, whereas in the '80s there are few drug problems but many crises with sexual abuse."

Of the 594 clients last year, 51 percent were what Huckleberry House calls "sexual minorities" — gay teenagers, prostitutes, the sexually abused and victims of rape and incest. Of the sexual minorities, 73 percent attempted or seriously considered suicide.

"More and more kids are coming with worse problems," Werfel said. "They're leaving home for really legitimate reasons."

To meet the specific needs of Huck's clients, there are several programs available, including the Runaway Youth Program, Adolescent Prostitution Study and Sexual Minority Youth Services. An offshoot of the latter is the Youth Employment Program, which is certified by the San Francisco Unified School District and can be an alternative or a supplement to regular school, offering work experience and career counseling for high school credits.

"It's for those who can't handle the regular school system," Evelyn Poates, director of the program, said.

Huckleberry House looks like any other home on its tree-lined street, except for the name carved in a small plaque of wood next to the door. On the day Phoenix visited, there was an 18-year-old woman, a former client of Huck's, living in her car in front of the house for the second day.

"That's one of the major problems," Werfel said. "They like Huckleberry House so much they want to stay here. We can offer that girl counseling but because she's 18, we can't let her live here."

Inside the house, the main floor's yellow walls are covered with posters ranging from Donna Summer to Linda Ronstadt. The blue, tattered carpet leads upstairs where there is a room for the boys, one for the girls and a television room. The hallway is smeared with graffiti, and paint cans sit on the floor. The walls are often repainted.

Those living at the house appear to be settled in, although some have arrived only the day before. Two girls are in the kitchen filing their nails and describing last night's dreams, another is upstairs watching television and another is busy answering the door.

A shy Hispanic boy of about 15 enters with a man who says to Sanchez, "This is Bob and he's gay. He's left home and we came for some help."

Sanchez efficiently, though warmly, refers him to the social worker, and the boy is on his way to a program of counseling, a possible reunion with his parents and guidance toward housing, a job, education or whatever else he needs or chooses.

Sanchez came to Huckleberry House seven years ago after graduating from Texas Southern University with a degree in sociology, and playing football with the Pittsburgh Steelers.

"I grew up in Harlem and got into problems you could call bad. But I had someone to talk to, and I've always wanted to be that type of person for someone else," he said.

Sanchez described San Francisco as "a mecca for runaway youth." He said many come to Huckleberry House because of its national reputation and because they know they'll be welcomed with open arms. He said most arrive with crises which have ranged from sexual abuse to being upset over not receiving a certain gift from the parents.

"One kid came because his parents didn't give him a Jaguar for his birthday," Sanchez said. "This really was a crisis because it had split him from his parents, so I went and counseled them and they resolved the problem."

He said there are unexplained patterns in the types and number of kids who arrive during a year. The house gets more boys in the winter, more girls in the spring and numerous travelers in the summer. Last year, youths came from 27 states and 3 foreign countries, making a total of 35 percent from outside the Bay Area and 20 percent from out of state.

"After the kids leave, they call from all over the country to say 'hi.'"

Werfel said she sees a rush of clients in September and January when school starts, and especially around report card time, when up to 25 people wait in line outside the house.

Despite their financial problems, the people at Huck's remain optimistic. At Huckleberry House it is not the things money can provide that one notices, but rather the family atmosphere and the hope for change and direction. In a poem written by one of the teenagers and published in the house newsletter, one passage sums up the learning experience that Huck's creates and the maturity it inspires:

I can never hide myself from me,
I see what others may never see,
I know what others may never know,
I can never fool myself, and so,
Whatever happens in the future to me
I want to be self-respecting
and conscience-free.

Bonnie Werfel, one of five SF State interns who provide counseling and answer crisis line.

Where minds become whole

by Paula Abend

Wendy is like thousands of other college students. She lives cooperatively, attends classes and works part-time. But she is also different. Wendy lives in a halfway house for the emotionally disabled.

The house she lives in looks like any other house. Most neighbors have no idea the pale yellow Victorian on Beulah Street in the Haight is a therapeutic residence called Progress House.

"I came to this house because I had been in Napa, which is a state hospital," said Wendy (a pseudonym). "When you leave Napa you have to have a place to go — either a friend's house or a relative's house or a halfway house. Until that's arranged you are not allowed to leave."

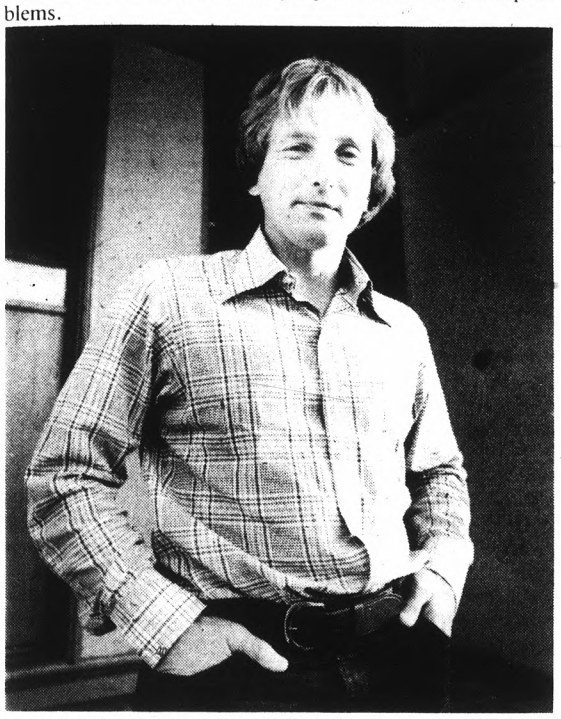
Wendy, 20, has been in and out of mental institutions five times since the delusional episode that first hospitalized her two years ago.

"I was experiencing loneliness that was more like alienation," she said. "I was smoking too much pot and having a difficult time at home."

Wendy's last stay at Napa State Hospital lasted four months. Afterward she came back to San Francisco, where she had grown up, and moved into Shrader House.

Shrader is a short-term "sister house" to Progress House. Both houses are operated by Progress Foundation, a non-profit corporation that runs seven programs in San Francisco and one in Napa County. Plans are underway to add two more facilities, one in San Francisco and the other in Napa.

When Wendy was at Shrader House, the program was geared to transitional-level clients. The goal was to prepare residents within three months for a move to a longer-term place like Progress House. Now Shrader House is changing its program to accommodate people with more severe problems.



Ken Stepien, Progress House program director.

"The whole concept of the transitional level of care is to have individuals who are beginning to test what it is like to function in some role out in the community," explained Steve Fields, executive director of Progress Foundation.

"The theory is," Fields said, "that if you have a structure of support at home, you are more likely to go out and try things. People go out during the day, run into the frustrations that are real, but have a place to come back to where there is a counseling staff to do some intensive sorting out."

With its six bedrooms, Progress House can accommodate 10 residents. Two rooms have recently been added to the house, but are not in use yet. There are now four women and five men living at Progress House which, like other halfway houses, almost always operates at capacity. The two single rooms are assigned according to seniority or clinical need.

Wendy is expecting a new roommate, since the woman she had been sharing her room with is in the hospital and has decided not to return to the program. It is a simple room with two single beds, two bureaus and the usual knickknacks.

"When my three months were up at Shrader, I decided to come here because it seemed like a nice program and it was long-term," Wendy said. "Of the other long-term houses I was considering, this was the only place with an opening."

The average stay at Progress House is nine months to two years. The median age of residents is 29. All the residents are there voluntary. They have keys and come and go as they please.

Wendy, an only child, often spends weekends visiting her mother who lives in San Francisco. Her parents divorced when she was an infant.

"It's a good situation," said Wendy. "The program is set up so that it can help people who want to get help, but it also allows you a certain amount of independence. It is not like a hospital, especially here where the counselors go home at night."

Progress House is unorthodox among halfway houses in that there is no staff member in the house on weekends or after 11 p.m. There are four full-time counselors, one fill-in counselor and a vocational counselor and job developer. Two counselors are always there during the day, and one is always on call at night.

In the 10 years Progress House has been open, there has been only one serious incident at night; a young man overdosed on drugs and died.

"That was something that would not have been prevented even if there had been 15 counselors sleeping throughout the house," said Ken Stepien, program director of the Beulah Street facility.

"The role of counselor is a varied one," noted Stepien. "The people here see you as everything from a paid friend to a substitute mother and father."

Stepien, like Fields, joined the organization in the late '60s as a conscientious objector doing alternative service and has no formal mental health certification.

"Most professionals, I find, have slipped into the rigidity of the patient-and-therapist structure where you don't cross certain lines," said Fields. "We break those down as much as possible.

"A client says he's depressed. We take him into the kitchen and say, 'Okay, let's start on dinner then. We'll talk about it over dinner. Don't go to your room and sit.' We are not going to come and do a 50-minute hour with him asking about his mother and father."

To help reintegrate themselves into society, residents participate during the day in school, a paid or voluntary job or some other program agreed to by Ben Silver, the vocational counselor.

Even when Silver's clients are ready to work, their psychological difficulties can intensify the stressful chore of job seeking.

"Their problems are a two-edged sword because the things that are bothering them may be in the way but have no bearing on doing the job," said Silver. "If it were possible for these people to be placed on the job without going through an interview situation, they would be much better off."

A tight job market is another barrier.

"The employers don't create the problems," Silver said, "but they tend to take advantage of it.

"Unless they have some feeling for people who are handicapped, they are not going to hire them, or they'll hire just a few, like the tokens of a minority group. If they do hire, they tend to pay lower wages."

Wendy is fortunate to be in a vocational program run especially for the handicapped. Besides taking four classes at San Francisco City College, she spends 10 hours a week weaving fabric and making lampshades at the Isis Workshop in Noe Valley and earns 60 percent of whatever she sells. Isis was originally under the administrative umbrella of Progress Foundation but became an independent program after receiving a grant.

"It's fun," Wendy said of her job. "There's a lot of help. There are three people working each shift plus the occupational therapist who runs the place."

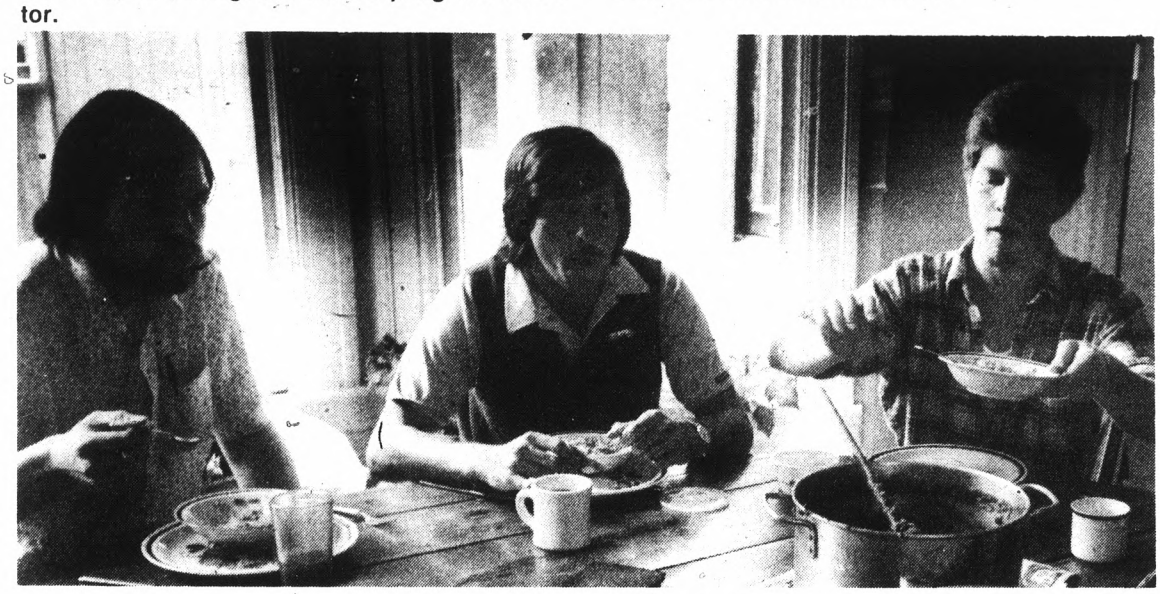
In addition to their day program, residents are expected to do household chores which are assigned at weekly house meetings. In addition, a group therapy session is held in the house each week. Residents are expected to see an outside therapist on a regular basis as well.

Violent behavior or the use of illegal drugs is grounds for dismissal from the program. If drugs are prescribed for a resident by his therapist, he is responsible for administering it. Wendy takes a small dose of Thorazine, which she says helps her concentrate.

Depending on income, each resident contributes to the $1,035-a-month cost of maintaining an individual at Progress House. Like most residents of halfway houses, Wendy receives Social Security Income. Of the $454 in benefits she gets each month, $317 goes toward her room and board.

Like any other young adult, Wendy has dreams. She is looking forward to the day when she will be able to move out of the residence and get a flat with roommates. She thinks she'd like to transfer to San Francisco State to major in broadcasting.

For people like Wendy, places like Progress House help make those dreams come true.



Experiences are shared at evening meal at Progress House.

Halfway houses

— continued from page 1

quirements and defined programs that were basically designed to "reduce the dependence on psychiatric medications as a primary treatment tool."

Since that time, the state has offered model programs for the counties to work around if they wish and has contributed about 90 percent of the funding for the centers.

Previous policy in San Francisco's mental health system has dictated that, with the exception of two "citywide" programs, halfway houses would accept only those persons residing in their home district. A client, for example, living in the Mission would be referred by a hospital or other source to L'Amistad instead of to Conard House, a Westside District center. Contractual agreements between hospitals and houses of the same district have precluded any "crossing over" district boundaries by a client.

Don Benz of San Francisco Social Services Department.

However, recent attempts to further coordinate services to mentally disturbed citizens may soon alter that policy. Last year, the Residential Services Task Force, mandated by the County Mental Health Department, recommended that all residential programs be open to any resident of San Francisco regardless of his district of residence.

From inebriation to integration

Around the corner from the Mental Health offices, Community Substance Abuse Services administers a wide range of programs for San Franciscans with drug and alcohol problems. In this office, halfway houses go by yet another name. "Residential services" are broken down into "residential and recovery homes," the former offering a shorter, 28-day program of medical treatment in a social setting.

While this branch of the Department of Public Health oversees to varying extent and handles referrals for recovery homes for drug abusers (Walden, Delancey Street, Teen Challenge and La Casa De Cambio), the majority of houses are designed with the alcoholic in mind. Federal, state and county funds are distributed by this 12-member staff under Wayne W. Clark, director of the Division of Alcohol Problems, to about one-half of the twelve houses throughout the city.

Again the difficulty of definition enters the picture. For its 116-bed program offered in the recovery homes and the 36-bed residence home setup, Clark's office administers a 7-year-old system based on the "social model."

This model of alcoholism services is based on two major assumptions:

- Problems with alcohol are related to the unique relationship between the individual abuser and his or her social environment.
- Recovery from such problems is an ongoing process and the recovering alcoholic must embrace an alcohol-free lifestyle and develop new social relationships that support and encourage abstinence.

The line between social model and halfway house is an extremely thin one, and, depending on who you talk to, the two are interchangeable.

"The term halfway house is kind of archaic at this point."

"California is unique," says Clark," in that it subscribes to the social model of alcohol programming more so than halfway houses. The halfway house idea basically comes out of the psychiatric model where you go from intensive psychotherapy to a less restrictive environment, or halfway house, halfway back to the community."

The social model, he explains, is more cognizant that "alcohol abuse is a unique relationship between an individual and his environment, and the recovery from alcoholism might take the rest of the person's life.

"If you talk to people from New York, they'd say our recovery homes are the same as their halfway houses. If you talk to people in California, they'll say their recovery homes are different."

Less than 15 percent of the clients in residential and recovery homes are Social Security Insurance recipients, and many of the homes charge fees based on a sliding scale all the way up to $320 per month. Last year, 169 persons went through the recovery home program while another 400 spent time in the residence homes.

According to Clark, the program boasts a high success rate. Surveys conducted three months after the point of departure from recovery and residence homes show that two-thirds of the participants "have remained sober and improved their life-styles."

Help for junior citizens

A third category of halfway houses connected to the county, though somewhat tenuously, is the "residential treatment center" for children.

Merely one component of an extensive network of facilities designed for youngsters with either emotional or psychological handicaps or else short-changed somehow in their domestic living situations, these centers offer children from six to 18 tightly structured, well-developed programs and treatment in live-in environments.

There are three such centers of note in San Francisco: Edgewood, Youth Campus and Westside Arts. Each of these homes is partially funded by the Department of Social Services and/or the Community Mental Health Service. Funding for the programs, which are run for specific durations and age groups, is often of nightmarish complexity. Some monies originate in the federal budget, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Boarding Homes and Institutions (AFDC-BHI) funds. Others are state-generated and channeled through Social Services on the county level. In some cases, staffing is paid for by federal grants, while certain programs depend on a myriad of sources for their financial solvency.

Don Benz, a bureau chief in Social Services who oversees funding for and evalution of various residential facilities for children, points out that such programs can also wreak havoc with parental pocketbooks.

"Most of these places provide fairly decent care — they're extremely expensive because they are seven-days-a-week, 24-hour-a-day programs. Being expensive, they are often attacked for that reason. But the more you know about it, the more you see that no one's getting rich in this business."

Finally, the very mention of the phrase halfway house elicits a wide range of responses from professionals in the field of residential treatment.

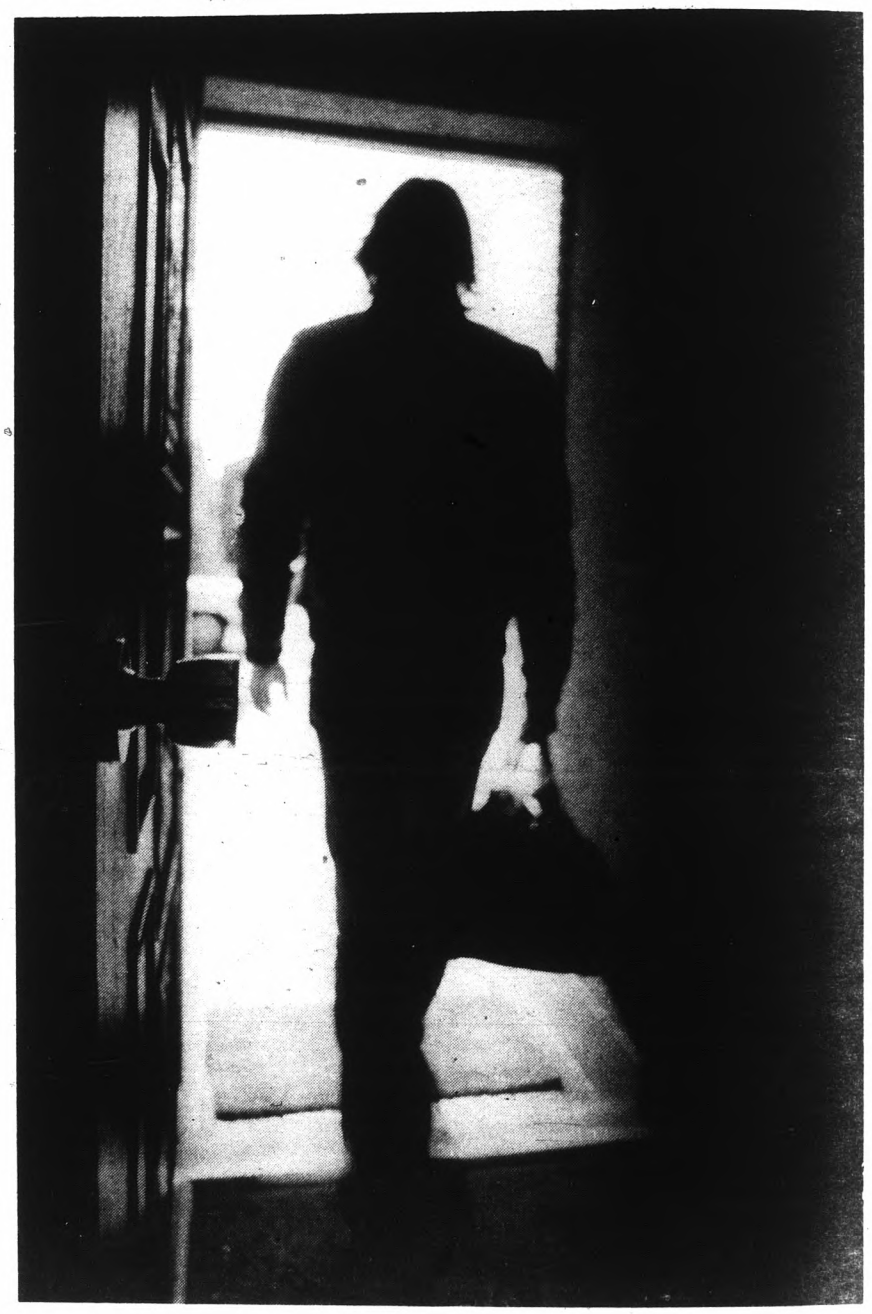
While some easily draw parallels between modern residential facilities for children and adults and the traditional concept of halfway house as a waystation for ex-convicts on their path back into society, others resist the implication that the two types are essentially one and the same thing.

Benz, for example, claims that "the (term) halfway house is kind of archaic at this point. That idea came out of the whole penal system, and you don't really hear it used in our business of working with kids."

The word is even considered pejorative by many, he says. "That's why it has lost its favor. I don't care that much about names, whether you call them residential treatment centers, ranches or whatever. Everybody's trying to carve out something that's not there."

Others, no doubt, would disagree with Benz over the semantics involved, even though the term halfway house now seems to be stored away in the attic of the trade lingo.

The fact remains, however, that facilities, especially in the realm of mental health, do exist in San Francisco and continue to cater to the needs of society's misplaced and maladjusted. Regardless of the appellation in vogue, havens abound for citizens re-emerging from the shadows of drug addiction, child abuse and other assorted private hells. All across the city, there are doors back into the community. They are unlocked and they are being opened.



City upgrading hurts poor

by Stanton Puck

A new urban phenomenon, the upgrading of inner-city neighborhoods, is occurring in big cities across the country.

The process has different names, such as "gentrification," "displacement" and "neighborhood renovation." At first glance, one would be hard put to find anything wrong with such a concept. For most of the past 20 years, thinking of large American cities conjured up images of decay, poverty and urban blight.

Many city dwellers have moved to nearby suburbs.

However, gentrification of inner-city neighborhoods is, in many cases, forcing out lower-income residents and bringing a more affluent population in their place. Quite often, the original poorer residents have lived in their neighborhoods for some time. These people, who are mostly renters, simply cannot afford the increasing rents that come with renovation.

According to SF State professor of urban studies Richard LeGates, San Francisco is one of the most gentrified cities in the country.

"There are many people moving back to San Francisco, and those doing so are overwhelmingly white, in the 25-34 age group, have relatively high incomes, and often don't have children," he said. LeGates, who is director of the Urban Center at SF State, is also co-author of a report published in February titled "Displacement," which studies the effects of gentrification on 11 major American cities.

"You find that quite a few of these newcomers to the central cities are the children of the people who moved from the cities out to the suburbs in the '50s," LeGates said. Having grown up in suburbia, these young adults find the cities a refreshing change from the generally featureless smaller communities where they have spent most of their lives. The LeGates report cites other reasons for moving back, such as appreciation of architectural qualities of the cities' older housing, desire to live closer to work centers to save gas and escalating costs of new suburban construction.

While rent increases are the most common reason for the displacement of lower-income residents, it is not the only one. In San Francisco as well as several other cities, condominium conversions constitute another serious problem for poor people. San Francisco's Tenderloin District is one neighborhood in which a number of old residential hotels have been converted into tourist hotels. The result has been that many elderly persons living in the old hotels have been evicted and have often had to leave the Tenderloin.

According to Jim Schock of the Gray Panthers, an action group working in behalf of senior citizens, the tourist industry actually finds the Tenderloin a rather attractive location.

"The eastern edge is adjacent to an already existing tourist district, and the western edge is near the Civic Center area," Schock said.

In the Bay Area, displacement has pushed a number of elderly and minority residents out of San Francisco proper into other communities.

In San Francisco neighborhoods such as the Western Addition, Hayes Valley and Hunters Point, there has been a significant amount of displacement of poor black residents. The percentage of blacks in those districts has decreased, many of them moving to Oakland, Richmond and Hayward.

Displacement may make it even harder for working people. As lower-income families are forced to move out of the central areas they may have to relocate in areas with inferior public transportation. The more affluent residents of gentrified city neighborhoods, who can most afford private transportation, will nonetheless be closest to major transportation systems.

People's Law School, a San Francisco-based community group working for tenants' rights, is highly critical of gentrification in San Francisco. It is involved in cases relating to evictions of renters from changing neighborhoods. In its January 1979 report, "Evictions in San Francisco," the group takes issue with the idea that San Francisco neighborhoods are undergoing real rehabilitation.

Instead, the report says that new homeowners do a little renovation and then demand much more for the property, making substantial profits.

In response to tenants' complaints, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 1979 passed a Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance designed to make it tougher for landlords to evict their tenants. However, the ordinance has not lived up to its name. Marilyn Kalman, staff member of People's Law School said: "Before this law a person could be evicted within 30 days for no reason. The rent control law said that 'just cause' is now necessary for an eviction. Also, rent increases are supposed to be limited to 7 percent annually. But there are some exceptions to these rules, and two are quite abused. A landlord may evict if he is moving in (relatives), or if 'substantial redevelopment' is taking place on the structure." Landlords may raise rents by any amount once a tenant moves out of a unit.

However, the school has found many cases where substantial redevelopment was falsely claimed. Meanwhile, tenants had been evicted. Kalman said renters usually come up on the losing side in these cases, because the majority cannot afford attorneys.

"Usually the courts tend to be on the side of the landlord," she said.

Dance students 'occupy space'

by Daniel Chytrowski

"Occupied Space" began with no introduction. It didn't need one. The people who created this event confirmed that a dancer's movements speak a thousand times louder than any oral description could.

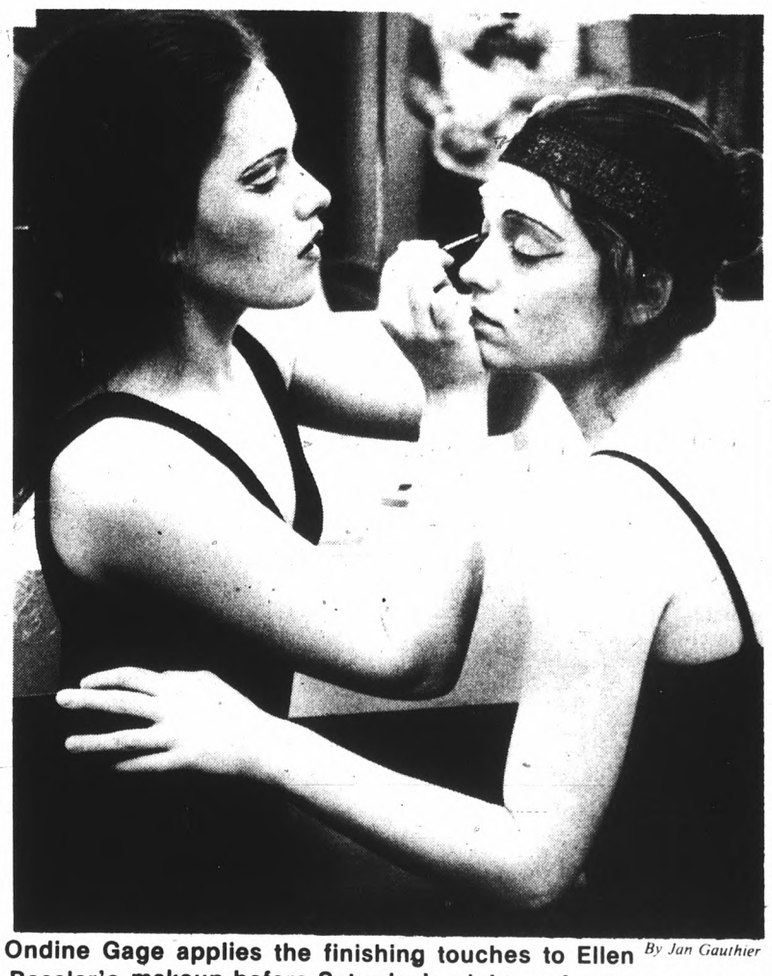
The dance concert was presented by the Contemporary Dance Production Workshop of SF State in the Little Theatre on April 30, May 1 and May 2. A printed program provided the names of the pieces and their choreographers and dancers. But not a word was spoken between any set or at the end.

On the other hand, the silent dancers did not stop the audience from showing its appreciation. The theater was nearly sold out each day, and the clapping and shouting at the end of each of the 12 pieces was enthusiastic and loud.

Dianne Howe, the production coordinator, said the audience was surprisingly responsive. "The show was a little slow the first night because the dancers were nervous," said Howe. "But the other nights it picked up. Everything went smoothly and I'm pleased with the results."

Howe has been the adviser for the spring dance for several years. Most of the approximately 50 people involved in setting up the show came from her four dance production classes in the Physical Education Department. But the dancers were chosen from the entire student body.

Auditions are held at the beginning of the semester, publicized through word of mouth and signs on a bulletin board in the Gym. "The auditioners come with their brains and bodies," said Howe. "They don't have to be dance majors, but it helps because we are getting more people who want to join every year.



Ondine Gage applies the finishing touches to Ellen Ressler's makeup before Saturday's night performance. By Jan Gauthier

"The choreographers who are auditioning must show a phrase, which is a series of dance movements, of their piece," she said. This year 13 choreographers were picked, and worked on 21 pieces for most of the semester. Three weeks before the concert, a panel of dance faculty members chose the pieces to actually be performed.

Nine choreographers were chosen to showcase the 12 pieces, and some

— see page 14

New editors chosen

Patrick May, named managing editor of Phoenix, and Tom Benn, named managing editor of the Golden Gater, were chosen Monday by the Journalism Department's Publications Committee. Each managing editor was chosen from a group of three applicants.

May, 30, plans to change the face of Phoenix, making it a more graphically attractive and readable paper. The cab driver-turned editor said he also plans to change the focus of the paper.

"I'm going to strive for a better balance between on and off-campus stories. I'm planning a paper targeted towards a commuter campus. I want to increase reader participation and establish a write-in forum for readers, complete with guest editorial columns."

May said he was happy to have a chance to try out some of his ideas and "assume the leadership role on a publication I really respect."

May, who lives in San Francisco, will spend the summer in Jacksonville, Fla., working as a reporting intern on the Florida Times-Union.

Benn, who has also worked as a cab driver, said he plans no major changes in Gater's format, and that contrary to earlier plans, the paper will remain tabloid-sized.

Patrick May

"A lot of my energy is going to be spent celebrating Golden Gater's 50th anniversary, which will take place next November.

"I'm gratified. I consider this to be a capper to my career."

Benn will graduate from SF State in June 1982.

Grievance hearing

— from page 1

man of the Biology Department, was the last witness to testify Friday night at the hearing in Room 501 of Hensill Hall, formerly the Biological Sciences Building.

Wu, who has served on the university Hiring, Retention and Tenure Committee since 1965, and who also recommended Dix's dismissal, testified that primary emphasis was given to Dix's effectiveness as a teacher when the dismissal was recommended.

Marvin Gerber, the university's grievance officer, went over student evaluations of Dix, asking Wu to comment on the significance of the students' responses. In the spring, 1979, evaluations, three out of five students said they would not recommend Dix's course to other students. Twelve students said the course was well organized and six said it was not. Wu indicated this was below average compared with evaluations of other professors.

Wu said that he sat in on Dix's classes as is routinely done with new professors and that he found the lectures "difficult to follow."

He said that when evaluating a lecture his practice is to take notes as if he were a student, but that he gave up trying in Dix's class because "as he proceeded through a topic there would be a jump ahead and a jump backwards."

Wu also said Dix stopped in the middle of sentences, and there were times when he wrote information on the board that didn't match what he said.

Phoenix wins another one

Phoenix has again won an All American, considered one of the top awards in college journalism, it was announced this week.

The newspaper was given five out of a possible five Marks of Distinction — for Coverage and Content; Writing and Editing; Opinion Content; Design; Photography, Art and Graphics. This makes it eligible for the Pacemaker, which the sponsoring organization, Associated Collegiate Press, awards to the "best college newspaper in the country."

All 14 issues of the fall, 1980, semester were submitted to the judges. Mike Yamamoto was managing editor of the newspaper during that semester.

Earlier this year, Phoenix won a General Excellence award that was sponsored by the California Newspaper Publishers Association.

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If you live or work near downtown San Francisco, you can choose from over 20 courses that are being offered this Fall at the Downtown Center, 4th and Mission Streets.

- All classes offer university degree credit
- To register: Use CAR form, check the departments in the Fall Class Schedule-(Downtown classes may be included with campus classes)

Course listing of San Francisco, Downtown Classes:

DEPT.	NUMBER	SECTION	TITLE/UNITS	DAYS	TIMES	INS.
MONDAY:						
ECON	545	02	Issues of the 80's (3)	MWF	12:10-1:00	Staff
ENG	410	03	Elem Writ Bilingual (3)	M	4:30-6:55	Staff
HUM	376	11	San Francisco (3)	M	5:10-7:55	Staff
TUESDAY:						
CEIA	310	02	The Arts Today (3)	Tu	3:10-6:00	Naimark
ENG	414	32	Elem of Writng (3)	Tu	4:30-6:55	Staff
LABR	377	01	Labr in the Arts (3)	Tu	6-9:45	Goldman
ACCT	301	09	Interm Fin Acct I (3)	Tu	6:30-9:15	Eskildsen
PSY	305	11	Environ Psych (3)	Tu	6-8:45	Staff
SPCH	516	01	Family Communic (4)	Tu	6:10-9:50	Hunt
AIS	360	01	Mod. Amer Authors (3)	Tu	7-9:45	Sanchez
COUN	605	02	Interview Skills Prac (1-3)	Tu	7-9:00	Chope
WEDNESDAY:						
URBS	651	01	Urban Internship Sem (1)	W	4-6	Legates
BICS	465	05	Bus & Tech Reptg (3)	W	4-6:45	Barnhart
ENG	430	01	Intro to Bilingualism (3)	W	4:30-6:55	Staff
ANTH	547	01	Comp Urbanization (3)	W	6-8:45	Caulfield
HIST	428	02	Hist of US Since 1945 (3)	W	6-8:45	Staff
URBS	581	01	Advanced Housing (3)	W	7-9:45	Staff
THURSDAY:						
COUN	606	02	Interview Skills (3)	Th	4:10-6:55	Cummings
SPCH	502	04	Interpersonal Communic (4)	Th	6:10-9:50	Staff
FIN	350	15	Bus Fin (3)	Th	6:30-9:15	Gyani
BUS	781	03	Acct & Fin Mgmt I (3)	Th	6:30-9:15	O'Kelly

San Francisco State University

Business is brisk for firearm dealers

Elderly are among those buying guns

by S.F. Yee

"I wanna buy a gun," says the young man to the gun shop owner. "How do I do it?"

The gun shop owner informs him that he has to be at least 21 years of age, have some form of identification proving he is a California resident, and have no record of committing a felony.

"That's me," says the young man. He is asked what kind of firearm he wants to buy. He picks one out, pays for it in advance and begins to fill out the two government registration forms that accompany such a purchase.

It's no secret that in 15 days — provided he has answered such questions as: Is purchaser a mental patient or on leave of absence from a mental hospital? with a truthful "no" to the state of California, who will verify all of it — the young man can return to pick up his handgun.

There are at least 55 to 60 million such handguns registered in the United States. These figures exclude other firearms, such as rifles and many military surplus-type weapons.

This brings up the inevitable controversy between those organizations advocating gun control — ranging from a total ban of arms, to stricter gun acquisition laws — and the National Rifle Association, which strongly supports abolishing the all-important 1968 Gun Control Act.

Among other things, the act prohibits the sale of firearms to minors, convicted felons, mental incompetents and drug addicts.

Caught in the middle of this crossfire are the gun shop dealers.

"The only person who's going to suffer (because of gun control) is the law-abiding, tax-paying citizen, who shouldn't suffer anyway," said Jim Hamilton, manager of Peninsula Shooters Supply in Colma. "The 'bad guys' are going to get them anyway. It's just like Prohibition and booze."

Most, if not all, of the more than 40 Bay Area gun dealers would probably agree with this premise.

"I have seen lately, an older set of people in their late 60's and 70's," said Connie Monroy, co-owner of the Arms Depot in South San Francisco, of recent gun customers.

"It's a dirty shame, really. All they've done is frighten especially the older people into buying handguns before it's too late," she said.

And while many dealers say present gun laws "are absolutely useless," when it comes to effectively prosecuting felons with a gun (the "Use a gun, go to prison" law), Jim Shafer of the Liberal Gun Shop in the city has other thoughts.

"The first thing you'd have to do is get the National Rifle Association and the anti-gun people to quit hollering at each other and start talking some sense," he said.

"I see a real need for some kind of training program. Something like getting a driver's license. Especially for people with guns in their houses who don't know the first thing about them. Education, for the ordinary (inexperienced) citizen, is important," he added.

Like Hamilton and Monroy, Shafer has seen "people from all walks of life, from old retired people to upper-middle class attorneys and doctors," join the swelling ranks of gun owners.

And although the various federal and local bureaucracies have taken either a "neutral" or low-keyed stance toward guns and gun control, one San Francisco police officer spoke out.

"Sure, guns are a hassle, but it is already out of control as to who can get one," the officer, who asked to remain anonymous, said.

"But what scares the hell out of me is the sales going around now of a lot of those so-called 'military surplus' weapons. You can put together a pretty nice army with that sort of equipment. Once a machine gun, always a machine gun," he said.

Under federal law, automatic weapons are banned for the public. Semiautomatics, however, are legal.

"It is the real thing. We couldn't sell it if it wasn't legal," said Rich, a salesman at The Traders, a large military surplus store in San Leandro, about the 9mm Uzi semiautomatic carbine the store sells.

"You can use them for deer hunting. They're classified as sporting guns," Rich said.

Still, other gun shop dealers were less than enthusiastic about selling military surplus weapons like Uzis.

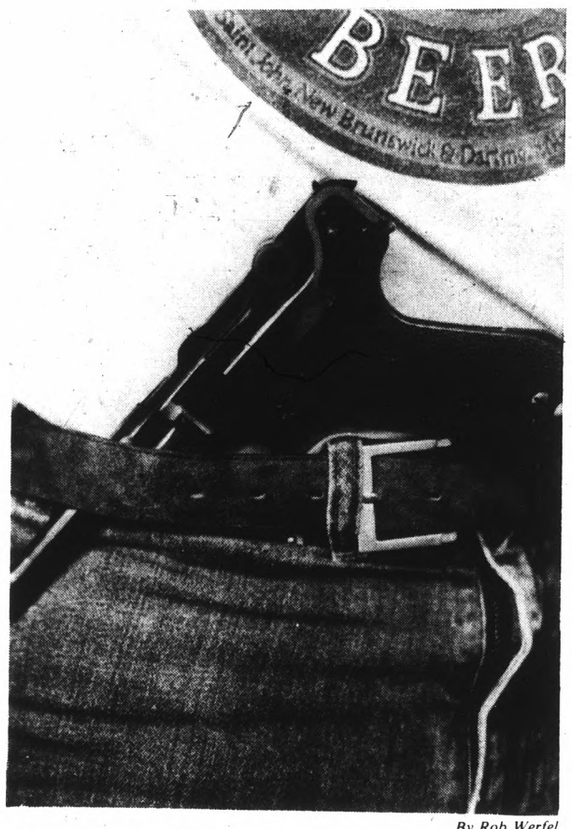
"I have no military stuff whatsoever. You're talking to the wrong man about that because I don't have too much good to say about people who dress in camouflage fatigues to go out to the range and fantasize," said Shafer.

"Those are paramilitary guns. They have absolutely no legitimate purpose at all. If you've gotten as far as high school, it's pretty obvious that a 9mm submachine is not exactly the kind of thing that you'd hunt a deer with," he said.

Said Frank, a gunsmith at F. Bob Chow Gun Shop in the city: "They're not a bird-hunting gun or a deer-hunting gun. Assault rifles are not a practical hunting gun. They're made for hunting people."

Peninsula manager Hamilton echoed the others, although his store carried older military surplus arms such as the Armalite AR-15 and the M-14 carbine, for collectors and survivalists alike.

"First of all, there's no legitimate reason for them. They're not a sporting arm. They're not a target gun, so what the hell are they?" he said of submachine guns.



By Rob Werfel

Packing a 9mm German Luger.

"They're more of a terrorist-type gun. They're great for that," said Hamilton. He explained that the store sells "legitimate" military surplus arms because former servicemen just "would like a rifle similar to the one they had in the service—that type of thing."

All five gun dealers are doing good business. Any showdown between the gun control and pro-gun factions is still a long way off.

"Of course we're concerned about it (gun control), but we don't think it has any real threat for us," said Monroy of the Arms Depot. "A lot of your armed criminals are armed from thefts, not only from people's homes, but from the police themselves."

Local groups debate guns

Handgun control and politics. Yes or no. The emotionally charged argument rages on, continually fueled by the death of someone or the attempted assassination of another.

In the politically active Bay Area, surprisingly few organizations — political, social or religious — have much to say on the subject of gun control. But those who do are very vocal.

"We're opposed to all gun control legislation, registration or otherwise," said Eric Garris of the Libertarian Party.

" 'The right to keep and bear arms: We oppose all those at any level of government restricting the ownership, manufacture or transfer of firearms or ammunition,' " he said, quoting the party's platform.

Garris dismissed the argument that "mental patients" and convicted felons alike would be able to purchase arms if that plank were public policy.

"People committed to mental institutions are what the government defines as insane. There are lots and lots of insane people walking around who have positions of power," he said. "Richard Nixon probably belongs in a mental institution, but he was president of the United States."

And then there's the argument that "when guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns." Pat Walters of the American Independent Party, a conservative group of former Democrats and Republicans, agreed.

"We would like stricter enforcement of the laws we already have. The laws are just not enforced," said Walters.

But Jock Brown, executive director of the Northern California Ecumenical Council, has a different opinion.

"I've been in England. I've just come back from two weeks in Japan. These are societies that get along fine without handguns in the general population," he said.

"I forsee that in America, for some time, the police regrettably are going to have guns. We are still in that frontier mentality. We should get out of that mentality as soon as possible.

"If a number of presidents are being assassinated, and that doesn't make society feel that there are too many guns out there, I can't imagine what would," he said.

— S.F. Yee

Journalism Department here pauper of state system

— from page 4

has five VDTs, and a magazine is produced. The newspaper has a circulation of 6,000.

Humboldt has five full-time teachers in the department, and one-third of the teaching loan is allotted to the student newspaper.

● Long Beach State has an operating budget of $3,000. The department said in the questionnaire that the newspaper is totally self-supporting through advertising, but did not say how much the paper received in revenues. The newspaper is produced four days a week and the department has five VDTs. The newspaper's circulation is 9,000. One other magazine is produced in the department.

The department has 12 full-time teachers, and six teaching units are allotted for the newspaper.

Two of the schools noted, Los Angeles and Fullerton, have budgets that are partly supplemented by IRA funding. Unlike these departments, Phoenix is not funded by IRA, and it exists solely on General Fund money and advertising.

But there is a possiblity that Phoenix could apply for IRA funds as an alternative source of money, according to Al Willard, secretary of the IRA Committee.

"The Phoenix definitely fits in the definition of an instructionally related activity," Willard said.

Instructionally related programs are defined as: "Activities which are considered to be essential to a quality educational program and an important instructional experience for any student enrolled in the respective program."

Willard said all IRA programs get General Fund money because "it is impossible to separate tht two kinds of funding."

Willard also said that an activity does not have to be funded through AS to qualify for IRA funding.

To receive assistance from the IRA fund, the chairman of the Journalism Department, Leo Young, makes the expected needs known to the dean of the school. The dean then makes a proposal to the IRA Committee.

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Storing Vietnam memories

by Laura Merlo

Veterans of the Vietnam War now have the opportunity to see personal accounts of that era immortalized, thanks to the work of Flower of the Dragon, a Santa Rosa group that has been lobbying for a veterans' library for three years.

"History is the story of real human beings, not just political leaders," said Linda Heath Curry, the organization's archivist. "And the history of the war comes from the stories of individual soldiers, not just the stories of the generals."

Flower of the Dragon has arranged for permanent storage of veterans' diaries, letters, photographs, recordings and oral histories at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., where temperature control and proper organization will ensure that whatever is donated is preserved: The group is negotiating for a similar arrangement in Northern California.

The organization was founded in 1973 to provide veterans with counseling, job placement and housing assistance. Gradually, Curry and Peter Cameron, the group's founder, began to realize the importance of the descriptions of the war they were hearing in their daily work.

"This war was documented in a new way," said Curry. "Some used cassettes to communicate with people back home instead of writing letters, and some had cameras and even movie cameras there. All this stuff is just sitting around disintegrating.

"A wealth of information will die out, will be lost for all time, if we don't get it to a safe place."

Three years and $36,000 in National Endowment for the Humanities grants have been spent planning the project and lobbying to get the proper repository for the works. The Vietnam War Veterans Historical Archives Center at Cornell will be the largest collection of material on Vietnam in the nation, Curry said.

"At first, we wanted something more local, but there are advantages to having everything in one central piece, instead of fragmented. It will be easier for historians to use the materials if they don't have to travel all over to get to them," she said.

Cornell has made "a commitment to give these things a home forever, and they're even talking about building a special place to house them, when this really gets going," Curry said.

The university wants to get information that represents "a broad range of experiences," so they "are not collecting in a haphazard manner."

Flower of the Dragon is about to distribute questionnaires to campus veterans affairs offices and other places that have contact with returned soldiers to determine what people are willing to donate and whether mementos individuals have saved are of "legitimate historical value."

"There are 2.7 million potential contributors out there," Curry said. "This is a chance to gain immortality, to truly make a mark in history. There are a lot of people out there with something to say about the human experience of war."

Often, battles are thought of in terms of losses, casualties, points on a map of an unfamiliar land. But war is about real human beings, dying or surviving.

The Vietnam War is still an unhealed wound in American society, and it has yet to be placed in historical perspective.

"The controversy hasn't died down yet; it's still beneath the surface," Curry said. "We still don't understand Vietnam, but this project will ensure that the points of view of ordinary people are considered when the history books are written."

Curry said historians typically have waited until only a few survivors of a particular event were still alive before they have asked those few to recount their experiences.

"We want to get this while it's still fresh. Why wait until the memories fade?"

It is important for the veterans themselves to see their stories become part of history, she said. "They should be able to show these things to their families. It's important for their self-worth to see that their experience counts and to see how Vietnam fits into the rest of their lives.

"All kinds of stipulations can be put on how the materials are used if contributors want to keep some of the material more private," Curry said.

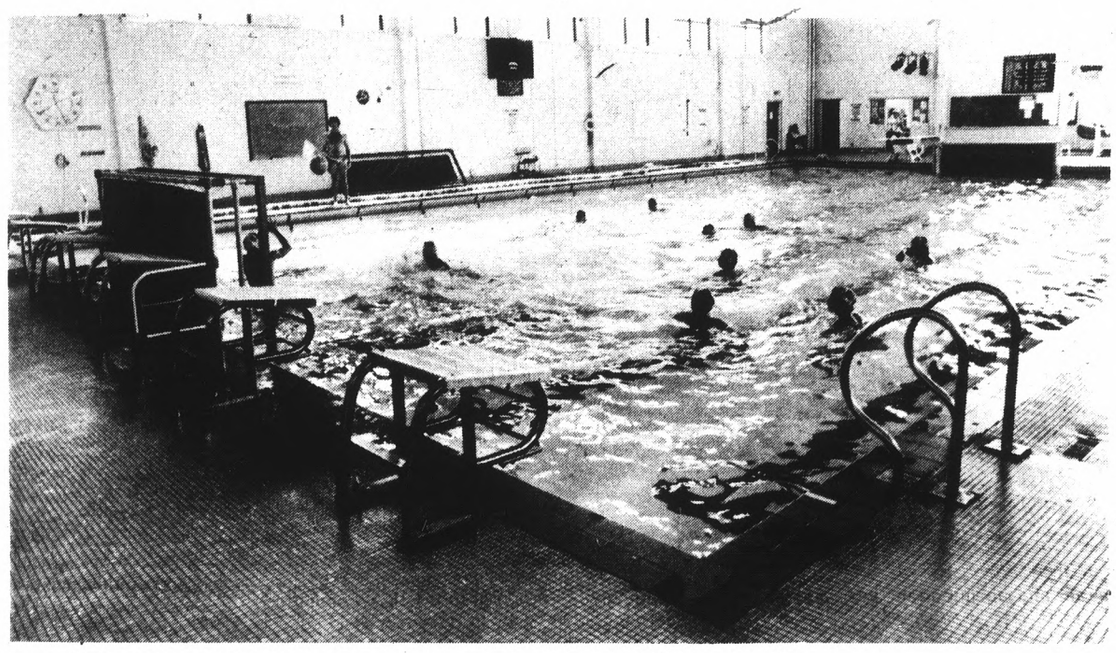
The idea of gathering an oral history of the Vietnam war is not an original one, Curry said. A movement toward "non-elitist" history has developed in the last 20 years. But Flower of the Dragon persevered to get the grants that would enable them to turn the idea into reality.

Curry characterizes program director Cameron as a "visionary with management skills" and herself as a "nose to the grindstone person."

That combination, she said, has made the project work. But there has been some luck and some good timing, too. Money to send out surveys to discover what kinds of information veterans have has come from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

That commission has been killed by the Reagan administration, beginning fiscal year 1982. "We just made it under the wire. If we had waited one more funding cycle, it would have been too late," Curry said.

Uninsured swimming pool bailed out



— from page 1

quired to provide a $1 million corporate liability insurance policy for the program.

Kamai said the AS attempted to find an insurance company that would cover the program but was unsuccessful because athletic activities are considered "a high risk."

According to Kamai, the program will not change under funding from the university. "The only difference is that someone else will be signing the (supervisors') checks."

He said he is presently working out the details with the university and hopes to have the program going again by the end of next week.

Even if the AS has found a way to continue the program for the rest of this semester, it will still have to grant additional funds in the fall to the university, or it will have to find an insurance company to cover the program. Otherwise, next semester may mark the end of the only recreation program on campus.

Disabled take it in stride

by M.J. Barnett

Advice on assisting the disabled and the right way to lead a blind person were among the discussions here April 28 at a "Sensitivity Awareness of the Disabled" seminar.

A panel of disabled students and members of the community shared their personal experiences to promote better awareness of the problems of the disabled. The seminar was organized in recognition of the International Year of Disabled Persons.

"Your body becomes public property," said Vicky Thornton, a graduate student with congenital birth defects. "Everyone wants to explore and examine it — not only doctors, but medical and therapy students as well." She said this exposure causes a lack of control of one's body, and harms sexual development.

Judy Daneke, a blind graduate student and Associated Student's peer counselor, organized the seminar. Daneke, a victim of multiple sclerosis, offered advice on dealing with the blind.

"When you lead a blind person, don't hold their elbow like you're leading your grandmother," she said. "Offer your elbow to them, so that they will be a step behind you as you walk."

In this way, said Daneke, the blind person can react to the sighted person's reactions to obstacles.

She also said that if someone who is talking to a blind person decides to leave, he should excuse himself first. "It saves the blind person the embarrassment of talking to the air," she said.

Lucy Muir, a counselor at the Center for Independence of the Disabled, has been disabled by rheumatoid arthritis since she was 14. She said it was hard to accept her disability.

"I tried to be as good as anyone else and do all of the things I did before I became disabled," she said. "Then I met this man who said to me, 'So you're disabled. So dig it.' A light came on in my head," she said.

The members of the panel joked about the problems of being disabled. Muir said there have been times when she has struggled to get into her wheelchair, only to find a flat tire.

"Can you imagine having a catheter break in the middle of a conversation?" she asked.

Marilyn Skaff, an instructor in child development, is able-bodied, but she offered insight into the family problems of the disabled. Her husband became a paraplegic after a fall from a tree three years ago. Skaff said the initial crisis was not as hard as the later adjustment, such as the role reversals they experienced.

Skaff also complained that families of disabled persons don't get enough support.

"There is very little available in the way of emotional and counseling support, and help in practical matters." She said she had to sell their multi-level house and find a house with little or no knowledge of how wide a doorway had to be to fit a wheelchair through it.

Ida Johnson, a blind graduate student, is working toward the establishment of standardized testing methods for the disabled. Johnson said she took the English Proficiency Test in the presence of a teacher and reader.

"It was very awkward and embarrassing. The test should be given to disabled students in privacy in whatever manner is suitable to the student's needs."

Although only about 20 people showed up for the seminar, Daneke said she considered that "a good turnout." Members of the audience asked questions about interactions with disabled persons. One person asked Vince James, a graduate student in vocational rehabilitation whose parents are deaf, why all deaf people don't read lips.

James said that lip reading is not like a universal language. "You can read lips in California, but you wouldn't be able to understand someone like Jimmy Carter." James was disabled at the age of 13 by hydrocephalus.

James said people make the mistake of talking louder than normal to disabled persons. He also said it's important when talking to a deaf person through an interpreter to look at the deaf person. James said people often ignore the deaf person and only look at the interpreter.

In addition to the panel discussion, a light-hearted Norman Lear film, "A Different Approach," was shown, which featured disabled actors and actresses as well as Martin Mull, Ed Asner and Carroll O'Connor.

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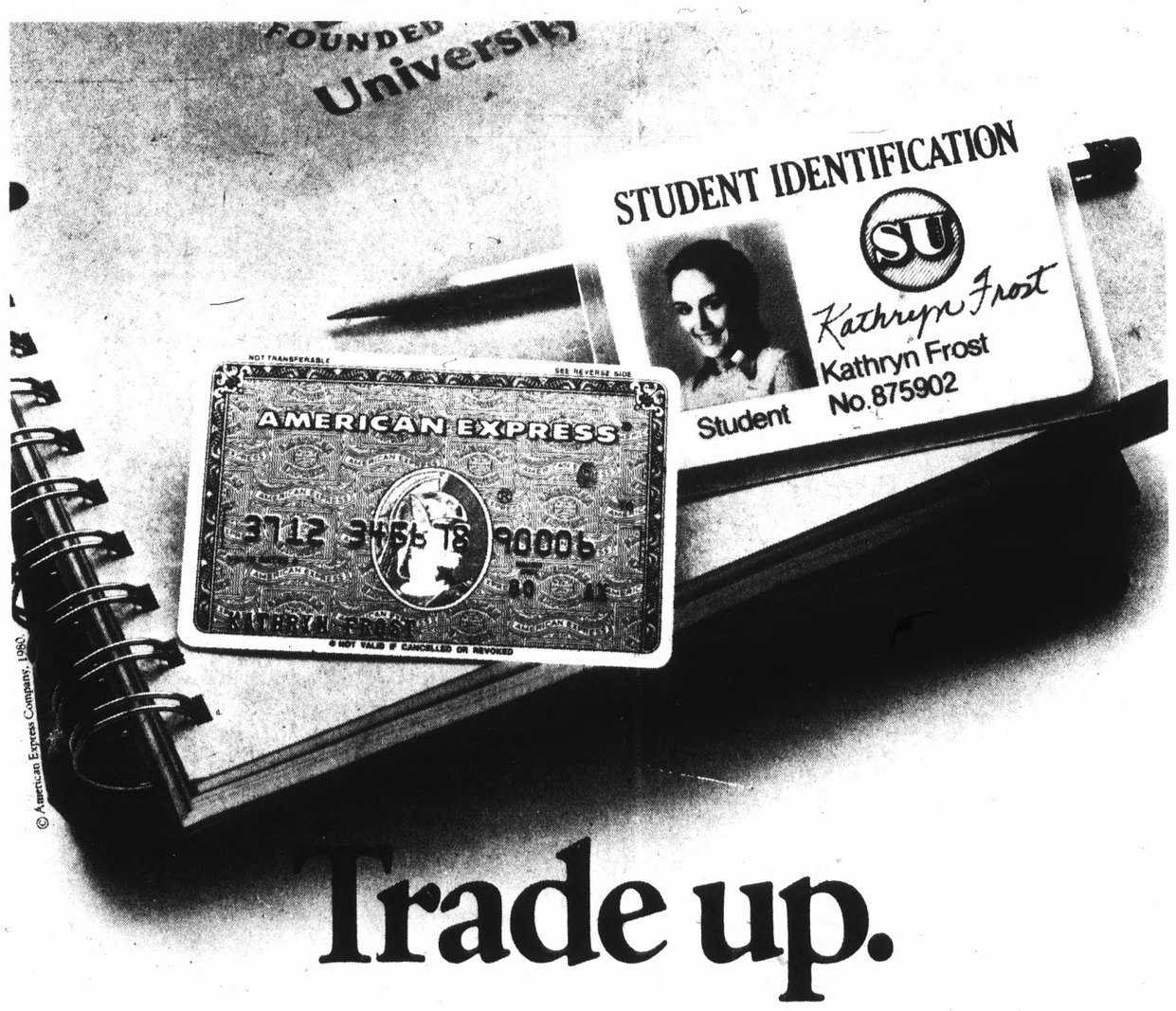

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Student choreographers perform works

— from page 11

of them aren't even dance majors. One is a business major, a few are theater arts majors and several are special majors.

Allen Dennis is a choreographer who had two pieces performed. His special major is theater and dance, and he enrolled in a seven-pupil class called Dance Composition II, where he developed the concepts for the pieces titled "Take Five Little Casseroles: a Domestic Intruvü" and "Plie: the Preparation for and Inevitable Recovery from a Jump." These two pieces were among the best in the show.

In "Casseroles," Dennis danced with Shandell Sosna behind a venetian blind hanging from the middle of the stage. The music was by Dave Brubeck, and Dennis started the piece by walking across the stage, opening and closing his hands with a pulsating rhythm. At one point, he picked up Sosna from her back by putting one hand between her legs. This was probably a difficult move, but Dennis and Sosna controlled their slow movements and ended the piece perfectly by freezing in one position. Dennis said this was a surrealistic piece where the audience was like a peeping Tom looking into the dancers' lives.

"Plie" ended the show dramatically. Dancing to the slow synthesizer music of Kraftwerk, Dennis moved with four other dancers as if he were a dancemaster and they were his students. At one point, James Edwards bent over and Dennis lay on his back. Then Edwards stood up with Dennis hanging upside down on his back. As the piece ended, the lights faded slowly and all that could be seen was a reflection from the mirrored glasses that Michael Foster was wearing, a symbol of how dancers are forever doomed to looking at themselves in the looking glass.

Dennis said he uses dancers from the Theatre Arts Department because his pieces call for extroverted people. He also looked for dancers who can kick high because people love it.

"Princess" was intense. It was about the sacrifice of a beautiful princess. Knight said she could have gotten almost anyone to do the movements, but the emotion that went with the movements was very important and she needed people who could emphasize their feelings. The music for this piece was soft and slow, and subdued the intense motions of the dancers.

Lighting Designer Barbara Codd said there wasn't enough time to really set up everything properly. "I had one day to hang and focus everything and one week to iron out the technicalities. Some pieces took a lot more time, like 'Chushingura,' which was only a two-minute piece but took the most technical time."

"Chushingura" was also a dramatic piece. Three cloths hung from different positions on the stage and four dancers moved around them, creating a spacey mood as their silhouettes appeared in different positions behind the cloths.

Codd choreographed the dance "Far from Yesterday," which depicted an emotional encounter between two women and a man. Jana Chiavetta, a dancer in the piece, said Codd told them exactly what to do and what emotions to express.

"This dance took a lot of time and dedication," said Chiavetta. "We had our regular practice time of two hours a week, but it often took up to seven hours per week. But it was all really fun and well worth it."

Free laser movies here next semester

by Cerise Smith

SF State is one of the few schools in the California State University and Colleges system that has tested laser videodisc equipment. Laser videodisc is an advancement in audio-visual systems that features high-fidelity stereo sound. In the Student Union, this new sound is being combined with a large screen video projector called an advent video beam.

"The quality compared to home video cassettes and television is superior because students can view superb motion pictures and listen to stereophonic sound all at the same time," said Craig Gower, manager of technical services at the Student Union, who introduced the laser video.

Gower said he has done much research into the technical advancements of laser video. He is working on a Broadcast Communication Arts master's thesis titled "Recent and Projected Audio Improvement at 10 Bay Area Television Production Facilities."

The quality of laser video-audio is even better than the sound of the 16 mm projector used with AS films in the Barbary Coast," said Gower. "Students are also paying to see these films. However, all of our laser videodisc films are free."

Laser videodiscs have variable slow motion and fast forward capabilities, and the still picture quality is three times better than that seen on television.

"The disc, which resembles a phonograph record with minute grooves, is more durable than ordinary tapes because nothing touches the tape when it is inserted in the videodisc machine," said Gower. "Only a spindle touches the disc which holds it in place. A protective shield covers the disc, which prevents it from scratching and breaking. Therefore, the wear on the disc is reduced greatly, and it will last forever."

The Audio-Visual Center has more than 100 laser videodisc programs available. The Student Union borrows the discs from the center for students to view programs in the Union Depot. The programs are non-censored; major feature films can be seen there every Tuesday at 5 p.m.

"So far," said Gower, "there has been standing room only for most of the films. I am pleased to see such a great turnout for the fims because laser video can be used for entertainment purposes as well as educational ones.

"Over the semester, we have shown such films as "Saturday Night Fever," "Coal Miner's Daughter," "Animal House," "Slaughterhouse Five," a large variety of health and safety programs and a special disc featuring Julia Child's gourmet cooking."

Gower said the Student Union plans to buy new discs for next semester.

Finis Dew to appeal university's decision

— from page 1

the California State University and Colleges System.

One of the university's two major witnesses, counseling graduate student Jeanette Longtin, said Dew had driven her to a dark parking lot and had forcibly hugged and kissed her. Dew flatly denied the accusation, saying they had driven to a restaurant to talk about her admission to the department. When he found the restaurant was closed, he said, he drove her straight back to campus.

The university's other major witness, Barbara Rogers, a part-time counseling graduate student, said Dew had sexually "forced himself" on her in her home. Dew testified, however, that he and Rogers had had a brief affair, which he had broken off.

Dew's attorney called 10 witnesses, among them several counseling students and former students, and a former colleague, Theodore Murguia, now president of San Jose City College.

Before the hearing, following university procedure, Romberg had made a preliminary decision, called a "sanction," to fire Dew, after he had read Gappa's investigative report.

Commenting on criticisms of the fairness of university employees serving as jury in disciplinary hearings, Gerber said the university "has never brought any kind of pressure" on panels to affirm preliminary sanctions.

"The proof of that," he said, "is that we don't win them all."

The panel members' decision in the Dew case is additional proof, Gerber said, because "they didn't rubber-stamp the president's decision."

Gerber said another criticism of the univeristy, which Wheatley noted in his closing remarks at the hearing, is that the sexual harassment charges against Dew, who is black, were racially motivated.

"We don't look at the race of the individual," Gerber said.

"We just never before had students who were willing to come forward with their complaints," he said.

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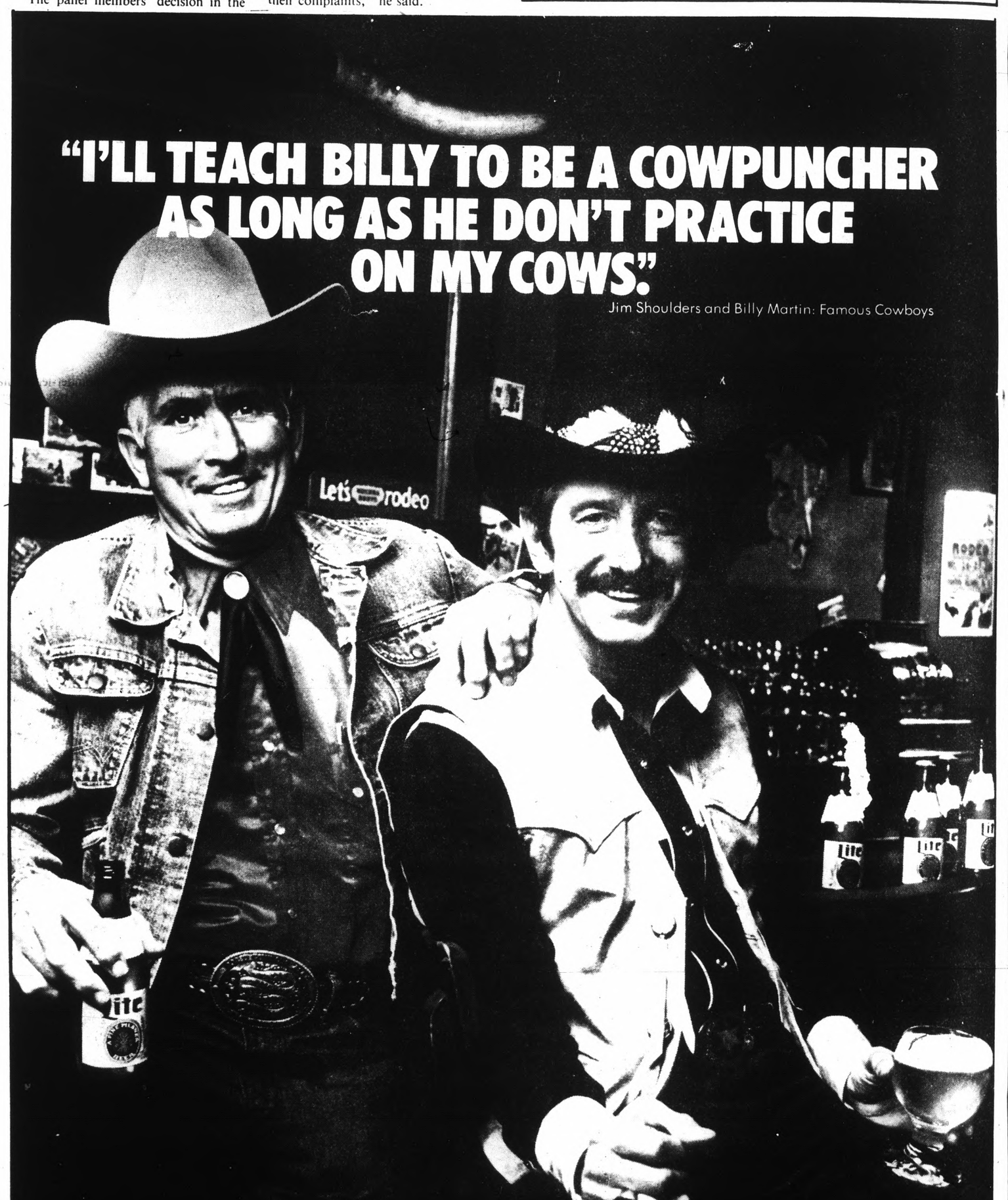

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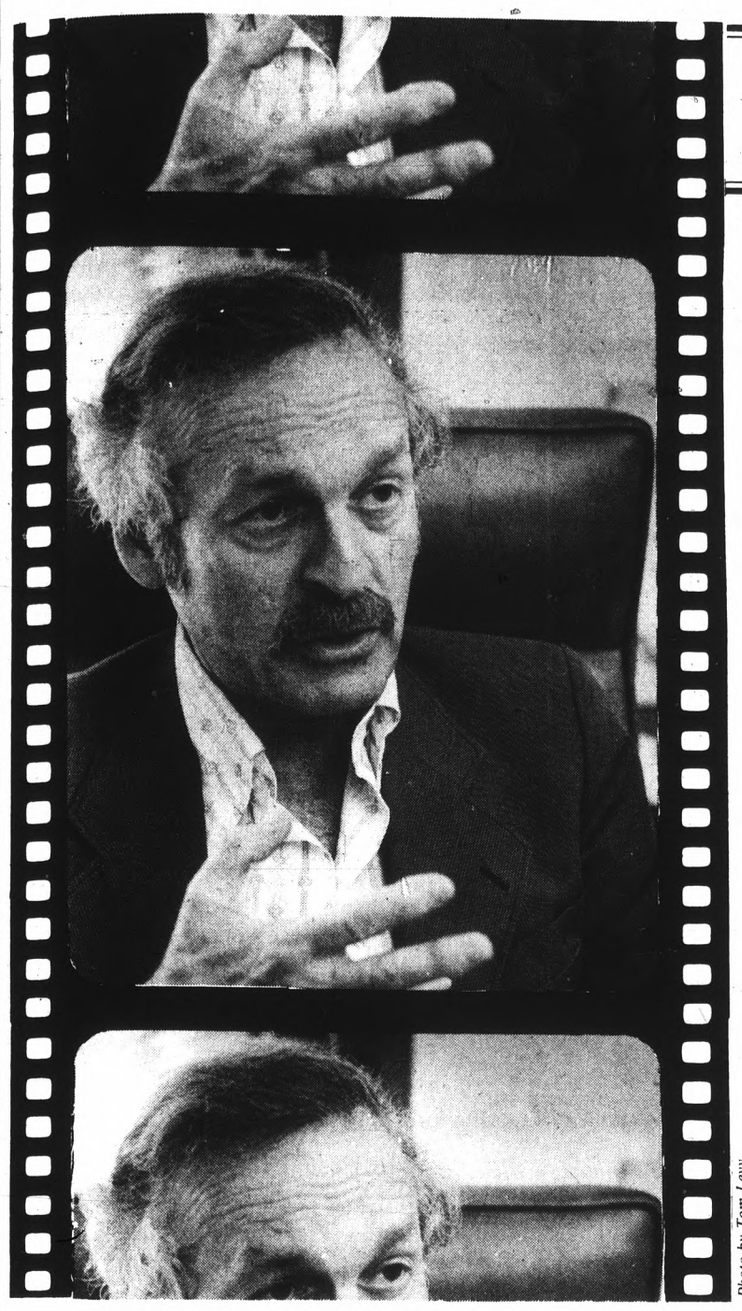


Photo by Tom Levy

Castro Theatre owner revives historic building and foreign films

by Lynett Larranaga

When Mel Novikoff bought the Surf Theater 20 years ago, there were very few theaters showing foreign films or doing repertory programming in San Francisco. Today this city has the distinction of having the most repertory theaters of any city its size.

And just as Novikoff helped transform the theater business in the city during the 1960s, in this decade he's attempting to expand the influence of the San Francisco International Film Festival and Film Society.

"Instead of being just a festival in the fall for 10 days, we're doing all kinds of things," he said. "We have the Bay Area Filmmakers Showcase this year, we had the Chinese Film Festival in March and we have benefits throughout the year," said Novikoff, who became a co-director of the festival last year.

Novikoff now owns five theaters in the city — the Castro, the Surf, the Clay, the Lumiere and Cannery — and he does almost all of the film programming himself. His latest project will be restoring the Castro Theatre's Victorian ceiling. The theater is an official city landmark and if not for Novikoff, it might not be kept in its original condition.

"If another person were running the Castro, they would probably divide it up into three theaters," Novikoff said. "But of course we love the theater as it is. The whole idea was to keep the Castro as a beautiful old theater and restore it as such."

Unless the Castro does very well at the box office, it usually brings in just enough revenue to cover expenses. Since there is no government money available to cover the costs of repairing the Castro, Novikoff said he is going to initiate a campaign to raise at least half of the $100,000 needed for repairs.

"We will ask the public to contribute, through a voluntary supplement in the admission price like 25 cents, up to a certain amount, which we will match," said Novikoff. "We think the public, at least in the neighborhood, identifies with the theater and would help if they understood the problem."

If the Castro's problems are solved, it is very likely that patrons will be seeing many more films from the New American Cinema, low-budget films produced outside of Hollywood.

"I get very excited when you talk about the new American independents," said Novikoff. "I've been very much involved with it (the Independent Film Project, a local group), and there's a lot happening. 'The Wobblies' and 'Northern Lights' are some of the best ones."

Donations from private sources and the National Endowment for the Arts have been the main supports for the new trend toward independent feature films. But Novikoff said the main problem isn't getting the funding.

"It's really getting the films distributed and seen by audiences that is the problem," he said. "The problem is also trying to make films that are independent and yet that people want to see."

Although Novikoff is excited about the new American independent films, he said "it's a little bit of a bleak period in the flow of films" in general, especially foreign films.

"A few years ago we could always count on a Fellini, a Truffaut or a Bergman film," said Novikoff. Today, he said, these filmmakers are not producing what they used to and the business is in a transition period.

"There hasn't really emerged a new group of foreign film directors, but there are some American directors who are taking their place," said Novikoff.

One of the problems with foreign films, Novikoff said, is that the filmmakers are so intent on pleasing the American market that they end up losing patrons.

"The worst thing a foreign filmmaker can do is make films thinking it will make it with an American audience," said Novikoff. "The best thing he can do is make a film for his own audience, hoping that it would be universal enough to reach out and embrace another audience."

Novikoff said he finds his work "very challenging" because of the increased competition and the lack of good films to choose from.

"There are still all these screens that have to be filled, and it challenges your ingenuity and inventiveness to find films," he said.

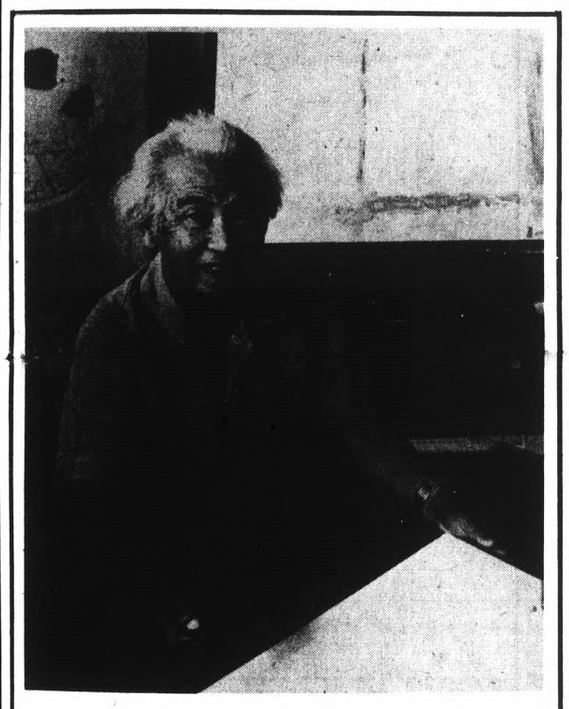
"You can't program just what you like or you'd be out of business very fast," said Novikoff. "I try to find a good balance between what I think are good films, if not great ones, which may have more commercial appeal, together with what I hope are fine films that may not make it commercially but at least are good."

Novikoff, a graduate of UC Berkeley, said, "The most interesting period was the '60s because the Surf was very much a child of its times. We were very close to SF State. We sort of worked together.

"Before the big strike in '68 there was a real solid thing going. One time when the SF State film finals were rejected by the administration they came to us at the last minute to run the films. We put them on for an entire weekend. A kind of protest thing.

"I think the revolt of the '60s and the whole social revolution that took place was the best thing that happened in America in a long time," said Novikoff.

"I was of another generation, but I was very much affected by all that. I became politically more radicalized, you might say. We ran a lot of political films which were supported more than today," he said.



"We all have a pool of creativity, and with proper guidance it can be brought out." These words tell something about the Japanese artist who voiced them, Michio Takayama.

Takayama will be teaching a course in Contemporary Art as part of the San Francisco State University Summer Sessions Program, from July 13 through July 31.

Sandra Weingarten, marketing director at SF State Continuing Education, who is well versed in Takayama's works, said, "Having Takayama teaching on our campus is rather like having Picasso as an instructor. Students do not have to have any previous art experience. Takayama says that he wants students to reach inside themselves to their inner resources. Anyone can sign up, anyone who wishes to open themselves to an art experience."

Michio Takayama

Takayama's paintings are described as being non-objective. All of his works are strongly rooted in nature. Through the use of rich, textured key color, symbolic shapes, calligraphy and an overriding concern for precise balance, Takayama's paintings attempt to reveal the nature of nature.

The 78-year-old artist left Japan in 1956 and moved to Los Angeles. In less than three years, Takayama succeeded in getting his works displayed in several Southern California galleries including the Palm Springs Museum, the Felix Landau Gallery and numerous private and public collections.

—Cerise Smith

TV stars for BCA's week

by Jeffrey Glorfeld

Whether or not any jobs were found or career decisions made during the 1981 Broadcast Industry Conference, it was "a stunning success," according to conference co-chair Janet Lee Miller, who has served in that function for seven years and is herself a former BIC award winner.

The six-day affair featured afternoon seminars with members of the broadcast media and evening celebrity sessions with such luminaries as Buck Henry and some of the crew and cast of the television show "Barney Miller."

Louis Gosset Jr. was supposed to be the celebrity guest Friday night, but, according to Miller, it wasn't clear why Gossett had someone call and cancel for him two hours before he was supposed to arrive. Miller called it the only disappointment in an otherwise "amazing" week.

"We had more students, professionals, faculty and guests than in any previous conference," Miller said. "One-thousand twenty-eight people participated (registered for the event)"

Perhaps the reason for the increased attendance this year was the emphasis on the guests' star quality.

One student who participated actively in all the conference events and agreed that it was very successful, was amused by "a lot of people looking to get stardust on their shoulders."

Steve Cannell, creator and writer of television shows such as "The Rockford Files," "Baretta," and "Blacksheep Squadron," led a helpful technical workshop Friday but most of the other sessions were question-and-answer seminars.

The question that dominated the conference was "How do I get a job in broadcasting once I'm out of school?"

Answers ranged from the corporate marketing approach of Frank D. Crosby, Donald A. Owens and Paul Rodriguez, television marketing and communications specialists in the Los Angeles area, who said, "You've got to sell yourself," to Buck Henry's simple "If you're good, you'll succeed."

During their Thursday night session, the crew members of "Barney," as they call their show, agreed that it is special to them and television audiences, but they offered dissimilar reasons why "Barney" is so successful.

Question: "To what do you attribute the excellent timing of your comedy?"

Answer from Steve Landesberg (Detective Dietrich): "Cocaine."

Max Gail (Wojo) often got lost in long drawn-out explanations in which not only the point was lost, but the question too. He said the show was a success because "it's not a power trip with one person making all the decisions. It's more like a union."

With his "Barney" role as the dumb, straight Wojo, Gail provided the biggest surprise of the conference when he walked on stage with stringy, shoulder-length hair, a beard that hasn't yet filled in, Salvation Army clothes and a non-stop cosmic rap that would have done Tim Leary proud.

Tony Sheehan, "Barney's" producer, said, "The story and character developments just happened from day one of the show."

The best inside story was Max Gail's description of how censorship occurs on "Barney." He said the crew was filming an episode concerning the chemical Agent Orange and corporate social attitudes.

"There was lots of action around there," he said. "The censors are very cautious when dealing with corporate subjects with high-powered lawyers."

The next show they filmed was about a 14-year-old hooker. "There wasn't any opposition to that," Gail said.

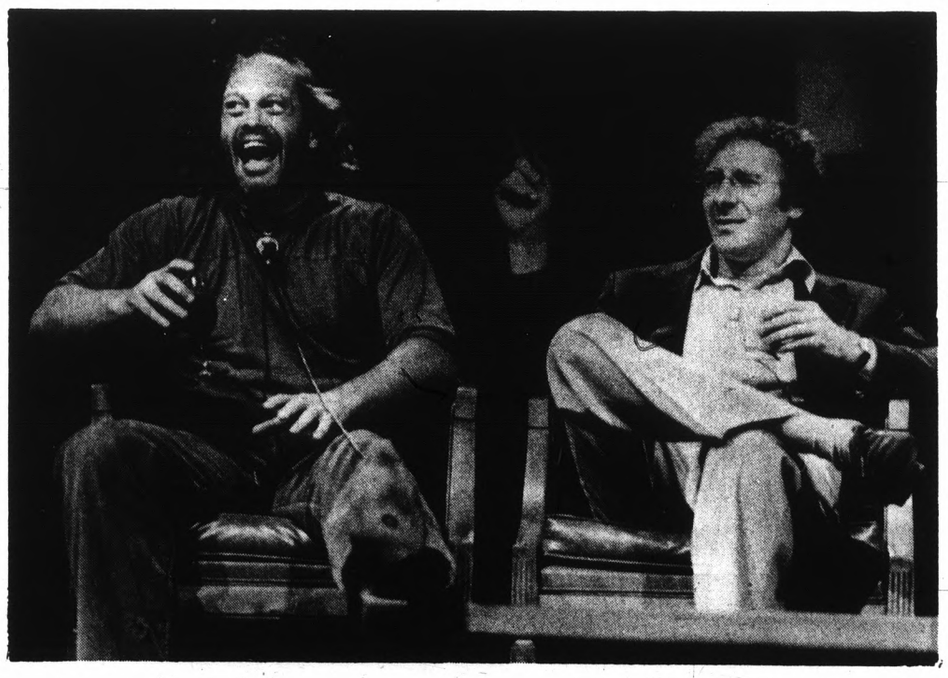
A big part of the BIC is the awards given to professional broadcasters and students.

The Bob Brown Scholarship Award was given to "outstanding broadcast journalists at SF State" Denise Moss, Ted Griggs and Leslie Kaplan.

John Maslund was winner of the Benjamin Draper Memorial Prize "for excellence in writing and research." The KYA Scholarship went to Soledad Herrera as "the student who shows promise for accomplishments in the communications industry."

The Victoria St. Clair Award was given to Mary C. Ward, as the outstanding woman student in the Broadcast Communication Arts Department.

And Loren J. Haas won the Albert Johnson Award, as "the most distinguished graduating senior" in the BCA Department.



Broadcast Industry Conference guest Max Gail (left) is more than amused as Steve Landesberg gives cocaine the credit for the comedy timing on "Barney Miller."

By Rob Werfel

The Tazmanian Devils, a five-man band determined to crack into the musical Top 40, will perform at SF State's Barbary Coast on May 15 for free.

The band recently won a Bammy at the Bay Area Music Awards. Since then, the band members have hit the press circuit to cheerfully discuss the award, their new record "Broadway High-Life" and their upcoming tour, which will mark the band's first out-of-state appearances.

The band plays a danceable brand of pop music shaded with a tinge of whitewashed reggae. On "Broadway High-Life," its second record, it has added a more raucous sound, attempting to break away from what publicist Michael Coats calls "wimp rock."

THE TAZMANIAN DEVILS

"I think the band has grown enormously over the past year," said Coats.

Dwayne Van Deman, bass player for the group, said the harder-hitting sound is not a major change for all of the band, since he played in a hard-rock band with two other group members, vocalist Dennis Hogan and drummer Barry Lowenthal, while at Tam High in Mill Valley.

Van Deman is the newest member of the Devils, joining Hogan, Lowenthal, guitarist Dave Carlson and keyboardist Pat Craig nine months ago.

—Michael McCall

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Sports

Speedster with a one-track mind

Running for pleasure is the idea

by R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Mike Fanelli's big fantasy is leading the Olympic marathon at a record-setting pace, but stopping two feet before the end of the race and just walking away.

Fanelli, a member of the SF State track squad, is just that kind of guy.

Walking away from a victory is a protest of sorts to Fanelli. It would be a statement of how he feels about politicizing the Olympics, as former President Carter did last year by boycotting the Moscow Games.

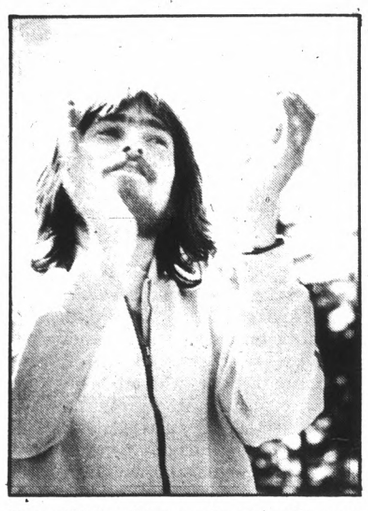
"The outcry after John Carlos and Tommie Smith raised their fists in Mexico City (at the 1968 Olympics) in a salute of black power wasn't justified," Fanelli said. "Look who interjected the politics this time."

Fanelli was not able to compete in the Olympic trials last year because he tore ligaments in his right leg five days before the trials.

Now 25, Fanelli may fulfill his fantasy. He was named Gator Player of the Week in April after he broke the school record in the 10,000-meter race at the Los Gatos Invitational. His 31:06.2 broke his own mark of 31:10.0 set earlier in the season.

Behind the easy manner of the 5-foot-11-inch long-distance runner is a speeding jokester, who has sincere, deep feelings.

He talks about how glad he is to live in San Francisco, having grown up in Philadelphia, where he says that there is more hostility and racism.



Fanelli isn't good enough not to applaud his teammates.

"You had to join a gang in Philadelphia, and there were fights. We would run sometimes, and the slowest ones would get caught. I never got caught."

Of the Bruce Jenner type of athlete, "People think that clean-cut, posturing way is the way to be if you're an athlete. But I go out of my way to not be a jock," Fanelli said.

He does go out of his way on the track, often leaving his competitors far behind; and out of his way to practice, running on Mount Tamalpais. Once he ran from Livermore to Lake Merritt in Oakland. He likes just to put his body out there and enjoy it working. As for running on Mount Tamalpais despite the recent killings, "I'm not afraid. I don't feel that the killer could catch me."

Fanelli's longest race to date is 50 kilometers. That's about 31 miles for us mere mortals; but he set the AAU record in 1979 for his age group at that time, beating the old record by five minutes.

It is not easy to follow in Mike Fanelli's footsteps. After all, he said, "It takes me two or three miles to warm up."

Fanelli described his family as "normal," with the exceptions of his father and a sister and older brother who race competitively. His older brother, Gary, is an international class runner, according to Fanelli. "In April, Gary led the first fifteen miles of the Boston Marathon at a world-record pace," he said.

Fanelli said that he is not intimidated by his older brother. "He's my best friend and a big inspiration to me. He thinks that he is Elwood Blues and that I'm Jake."

Sibling rivalry? Fanelli beat his brother once, "way back." "We ran around Lake Merced together the Fourth of July last year. It was a nine-mile race, and we tied for first place.

"It felt good to finish that race with my brother and me coming in together, holding up each other's hand.

"Actually, I'm running faster than Gary, when he was 25," said Fanelli.

Just how fast is Fanelli? He finishes the 5,000-meter run in 14 minutes, 32 seconds, an insignificant .12 seconds short of the Olympic qualifying time.

When the Gator track team meets at the Far Western Conference championships at Stanislaus State May 16, Fanelli's name is sure to be among those who qualify for the nationals in Macomb, Ill., May 26 through 30.

Fanelli could go all the way to the Olympics, and SF State track coach David Fix and the new track at SF State could become momentary celebrities. Fanelli chose SF State for a multitude of reasons: it is here (in San Francisco) he wants to live; he feels that the training program Fix has developed is excellent and the new track at Cox Stadium "is the finest I've had the opportunity to use."

By Tom Levy

Fanelli still hopes to separate himself from the pack and qualify for the 1984 Olympic Games.

Then, there is Fanelli's relationship with his teammates. "We like to think of ourselves as doctors," he said. "And when we go down to the track, that's the operating room. We perform our special kind of surgery there.

"It's kind of a running joke, but it helps dissipate the intense pressure," he said. "Of course, if you don't enjoy running, why do it?"

Fanelli said, "It irritates me when physical education teachers and other coaches punish students and athletes by making them run. This is what I want to do. I don't want to look back when I'm 50 and say what I could have done. I compete. I am there to win.

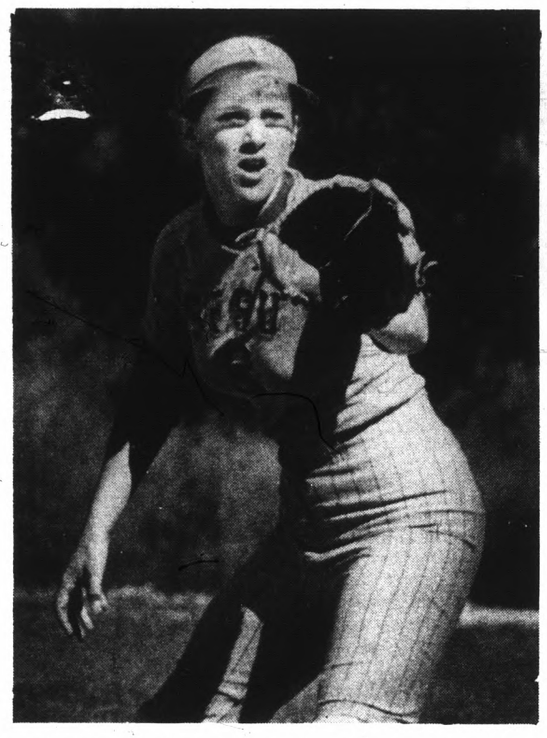
"When I am running, I concentrate. And each lap I listen to hear my time. That and concentrate on keeping competitive. . .I give it my 110 percent. I keep to my motto — 'Work hard, play hard.' Along with my concentrating when I run, I think of the fun."

And as he looks forward to the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles (which Fanelli thinks is the worst place on earth for an event), Fanelli says: "How am I supposed to train for a game there? Run up and down Van Ness behind a Muni bus?"

Stay tuned. . .News at eleven.

Softballers reach regionals; play today

Kalliam Coach of the Year



By Rob Werfel

Carrie Wert (left) and Lorraine Morton are two reasons the Gators are in today's regional playoff. Wert anchored the infield defense and hit .304 on the year. Morton led the pitching staff with a 13-11 record, 1.51 ERA and five shutouts.

by S.F. Yee

En route to its best season ever, SF State's red-hot women's softball team was selected as the No. 2 seed in today's six-team AIAW Division III playoff hosted by UC Santa Barbara. The Gators will play the winner of the UC San Diego-Cal Lutheran matchup.

Almost overshadowed by the team's berth in the playoff, is the fact that coach Diane Kalliam has been named the Golden State Conference Coach of the Year.

The Gators finished their 21-17-2 season last weekend with two wins over the University of Santa Clara. The victories gave the team 12 wins in its last 13 games.

"We made 'em. We're pretty excited," said shortstop Carrie Wert at a playoff celebration at her house. "Everybody's over here just getting ready (partying). I guess this is the last night to party, and then it's down to serious business."

Kalliam was equally pleased with her team's performance of late, as well as the playoff berth.

"After our conference games were over (the Gators were 8-6), we had the non-conference teams to play," she said.

"We looked at them as really important because they would help our overall record. It's hard to get up for those non-conference games. We played real well and went out and did what we had to do."

The Gators got up for the last three games of the season, however, sweeping Santa Clara with a forfeit win in the second game of the doubleheader and a 7-4 win in the first game. The team's big six-run third inning wrapped that game up, as winning pitcher Lorraine Morton batted in two runs.

In Friday's last home game against St. Mary's, the Gators braved through the Candlestick-like chill — and the appearance of a deviant who was arrested for indecent exposure — to beat the Gaels 8-5.

With the bases loaded in the third, outfielder Julie Lynch tripled to left as the Gators built a 5-0 lead. Second baseman Lisa Parenti drove Lynch home to close the inning with the Gators leading 6-0. The team hung on through the Gaels' three-run sixth and two-run ninth for the eventual win.

"I knew we had a good team going into the season. We picked up a real good pitcher this year," said Kalliam. That "real good pitcher" is, of course, Lorraine Morton, who finished up the regular season with a 13-11 mark and an ERA of 1.51.

"I think deep down, we all knew we had a good chance of making the playoffs, because we had a really good season," said Morton. "Everybody's really excited. We deserved it. We had a much rougher schedule than probably anyone else in our division (Division III).

Golden State Conference rival Hayward State (18-9 overall) is the top-seeded team in the playoff by virtue of its better record, even though SF State has beaten the Pioneers two out of three times.

The other four teams in the six-team tournament are UC San Diego (9-7), Laverne College (11-9), Point Loma College (8-7) and Cal Lutheran (6-9). None of these win-loss numbers even comes close to the Gators' 40 games played (21-17-2).

"Everybody's been really motivated and now, this is for all the marbles — we're going to go for it," said Wert.

Kalliam and her team are obviously super-confident, because according to Wert, the team is ready to fly to Michigan in late May for the Division III nationals.

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Champagne time! Gators win pennant

Pranschke hurls 9-1 victory

by Steve Tady

It was an odd sight.

A dozen or so scruffy looking baseball players in various stages of undress running around squirting champagne all over each other and trying to remove the jacket from a stout man who refused to part with it.

The scene unfolded in a nearly vacant Cal State Hayward parking lot, and the players were members of the Far Western Conference champion SF State baseball team. The stubborn man clutching his coat was Orrin Freeman, who will certainly be named FWC Coach of the Year.

The celebration followed the Gators' 9-1 thrashing of Hayward yesterday and it was a well-earned mini-party. SF State has set team and national records this year and will take its sterling 37-11-1 record into the regional playoffs that may be held here at Maloney Field May 15 and 16.

Actually, the celebration was supposed to occur Tuesday, when the Gators hosted Hayward with a chance to clinch the pennant, but the Pioneers proved to be rude guests by registering a 12-10 victory.

Still needing one win, it was on to Hayward for a doubleheader that turned out to be just one game because the Gators won. Sacramento State had forced the Gators to win one more game by sweeping Hayward last weekend.

The pennant-clinching victory was never a contest as Ted Pranschke breezed through seven innings with some of his best stuff of the year.

"You get psyched up when you know the pennant is on the line. I was really pumped up today," said a relaxed Pranschke, who finished the year with a 12-1 record and worked over 100 innings without giving up a home run.

Yesterday's power was supplied by Gregg Ridenour, who singled, doubled and hit a massive home run to left in the Gators' four-run seventh inning. Ridenour finished with three RBI and also stole a record-setting base in the first inning. The Gators set an NCAA Division II record with 172 steals this year. They swiped seven bases on the day.

Other players who helped finish the season in style were second baseman Todd Lee, who went three-for-four and catcher Bob Mello, who had two RBI on successive sacrifice flies.

Tuesday's celebration was delayed a day because for one of the few times this year, Gator pitching suffered a letdown. It was supposed to be a cakewalk as Mike Morris took the mound to notch his 13th victory of the year against one defeat. The lucky 13th never came as the only team to beat him this year beat him again.

SF State built a 4-1 lead through three innings, and the sun-drenched crowd prepared for victory. Morris came out to pitch the fourth and started with a walk to Steve Silva, who had homered in the first. Tom Kennon was the next batter, and he duplicated Silva's blast to bring Hayward within one. Five singles and a wild pitch later, the score was 6-4 Hayward.

Each team added a run in the fifth, and now it was time for the Gator bats to get going and smash their way to victory. Not so, because Hayward exploded for four more runs in the sixth and it was 11-5. SF State struggled to get back in the game and closed the gap to 11-9, but Brian Rotter, who came in to relieve a battered Eric Nelson, closed the door on the Gator offense.

The Gators failed to take advantage of 10 walks and eight stolen bases.

Last weekend might have taken some power out of their bats because the Gators crushed Humboldt State mercilessly during a three-game sweep. Morris won the opener 4-2 as Dennis Brickel homered. Then they pounded 23 hits on their way to the 22-6 win in the first game of a doubleheader before really embarrassing the Lumberjacks with a 32-5 victory in the nightcap.

Freeman deserves this marvelously talented team that will challenge California's best next weekend. He has recruited up and down the state and landed some big prizes.

Butch Baccala, who finished with an 8-5 record but will set the FWC on fire in years to come, was the best catch. Butch had many offers out of Petaluma High School, where he was undefeated and almost unscored upon, but because of the sincere nature of Freeman, and the chance to improve his skills without a great deal of pressure, he decided to come to SF State.

Morris came here from Santa Barbara City College and swept through the year winning 12. Known as "Cat Man" to his teammates, Morris is nearly ready for the pros because he works all the edges of the strike zone to perfection and is always calm on the mound.

Pranschke has been the most pleasant surprise for Freeman. Ted ended up as the ace of the staff (if there really is one), battling opposing hitters with his assortment of fastballs and breaking pitches.

Freeman was blessed with an awe-inspiring collection of hitters that Frank Robinson would gladly welcome to Candlestick Park. A list of statistics a mile long could be published, but the main men for the year were Ridenour, Gary Kossick, Lee, Brickel, and Matt Gallegos. You could hang the dirty laundry of the entire city on the constant spray of line drives that these men unleashed.

But in the end, the credit goes to Freeman for collecting the talent. As the last out was recorded in the pennant-clinching victory, Freeman was all alone, quietly relaxing against a fence just outside the foul line. One could not help but imagine how tremendously proud he is of his team and himself.

By Rob Werfel

Jubilant Gators surrounded Orrin Freeman after yesterday's pennant-clinching victory. Freeman was doused with the bubbly by his players who have advanced to the NCAA playoffs.

Women netters reach regionals

by Theresa Goffredo

The SF State women's tennis team finished second in the Golden State Conference tournament over the weekend, another first for the Gators.

It was the only time in Gator history that the whole team made it into the finals. In past years, only one or two team players went. In fact, only UC Davis has ever sent an entire squad to the GSC Championships.

Two of the conference winners, Sandra Salomon and Linda Guyling, have automatically qualified for the Division III regionals, which will begin May 14 in Claremont, Calif.

The Gators amassed 72 points to take the second place position behind Davis, which has won the tournament for three years in a row. This year Davis finished with 86 points. Sacramento State came in third with 51 points and Chico State came in fourth with 45½ at the tournament at Stanislaus State.

Salomon, a 19-year-old junior, won the singles championship, defeating Maureen Chick of Davis 6-2, 6-4. Freshman Guyling is starting out her young Gator career on a solid foundation. Guyling, 17, came in as the No. 2 singles player, beating Davis opponent Sue Freeman 6-2, 6-4.

The doubles team of Cynthia Vidal, 23, and Sandy Saldanha, 21, also had a victory against Davis, winning their match 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The Gators were not the only ones getting awards. Head coach Terrell Cope was named GSC Coach of the Year. This is also a first for Cope, who has been watching the team grow since she came to SF State three years ago. Cope plans on returning to coach the Gators next season.

Cope's hopes that the entire team would qualify for the regionals were fulfilled when it was announced Tuesday that the team had indeed qualified.

Cope said the Gators have a good chance of finishing either first or second in all events in the regionals because the Gators and Davis are the two strongest teams in the region.

If Cope is right the Gators will be on their way to the nationals. The two top teams from the regional tournament automatically for the nationals.

Earlier in the week the Gators defeated Hayward 9-0 to wrap up the regular season with a 19-2 record.

Other schools that will have their full teams participate in the regionals are: UC Davis, UC San Diego, Sacramento State and Pomona-Pitzer. The regionals will consist of six singles and six doubles matches played by each school.

SPORTS DIGEST

Wilson 'acting' coach

Kevin Wilson, assistant men's basketball coach for the past three seasons, has been named the team's acting head coach for the 1981-82 academic year. Lyle Damon, head coach since the 1972-73 season, will be on sabbatical leave during 1981-82.

Wilson previously was head coach at Metropolitan Community College in Minneapolis, Minn., and held assistant coaching positions at the University of Delaware and the University of Minnesota. In Minnesota, Wilson helped lead the Gophers to four national defensive championships and one Big 10 title.

Last year the Gators won the national defensive championship among Division II schools, allowing only 56.27 points per game.

Soccer club goes varsity

SF State's Women's Soccer Club will soon become the women's soccer team. The team will compete as a varsity intercollegiate team and will fall under the jurisdiction of the SF State Athletic Department beginning in February 1982.

Since the team will be under the auspices of the Athletic Department it will receive funding from the university. The club has competed on its own for the past two years and has received no money from SF State.

Morton honored

Lorraine Morton, a pitcher and first baseman on the women's softball team, has been named to the all-Golden State Conference first team. Morton finished the season with a 5-4 conference record with a 2.16 ERA.

Morton also led the GSC in RBI with 15 and in doubles with six. Both marks are GSC records.

Overall, Morton had a 13-11 record with a 1.51 ERA.

Runners win

Wins by Paul Lomski in the shot-put and Jerome Reynolds in the 110-meter high hurdles propelled the men's track team to an 80-68 win over Stanislaus State in the Gators' final FWC meet of the year Saturday.

Lomski won the shot with 49-¼ heave, the fifth best toss ever by a Gator. Reynolds won the 110 highs with a 15.0 time.

Other good performances were turned in by David Acosta in the 1,500 meters (3:58.7), Raul Rodriguez in the 800 meters (1:55.0), Alea Brugnara also in the 800 meters (1:55.4) and Pete Pattis in the steeplechase (9:42.0).

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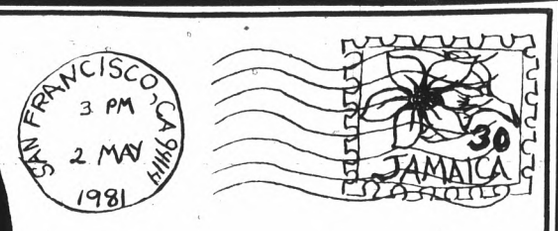
Backwords

(Armed with a pen, tape recorder and a case of suntan lotion, our intrepid reporter disappeared for the Easter vacation somewhere near the Bermuda Triangle. He filed this special Phoenix report.)

a postcard from Jamaica

Wild Wandering in the West Indies



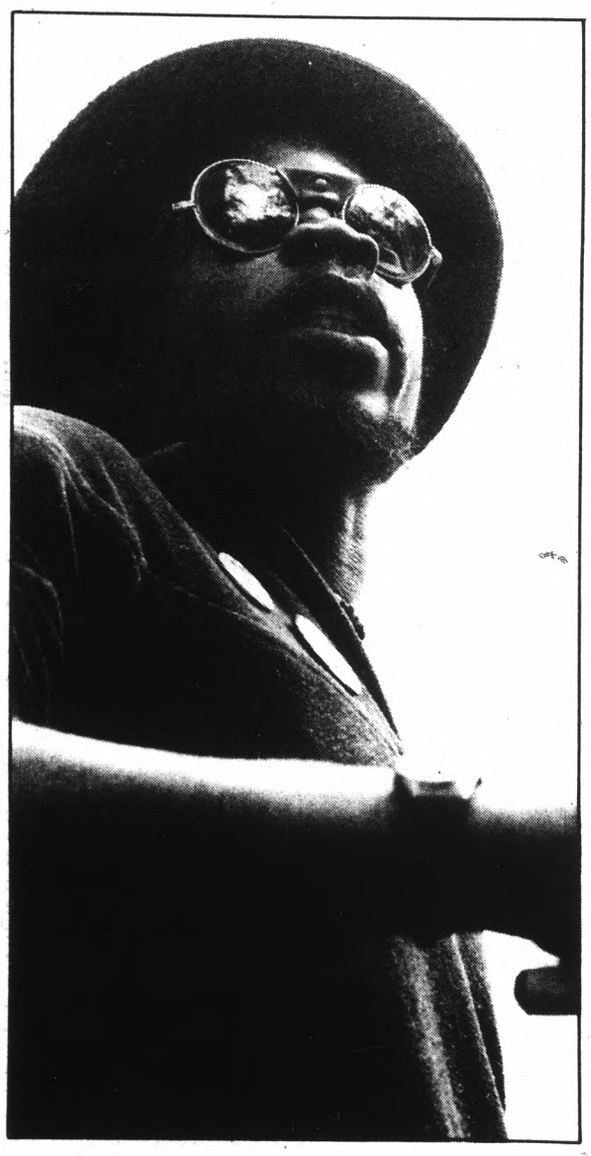
© REISBIG '81

Negril, Jamaica. The West Indies — Within 15 minutes after our Eastern 727 "stretch" had licked its landing gear across the steaming tarmac of the pockmarked airstrip outside Montego Bay, I knew I had finally met my match. Racing along the left side of the main highway to Negril in a taxi whose radio was screaming out, in perfectly clipped Queen's English, the play-by-play description of Game Number Two of the World Test Cricket Championship ("By God, Lloyd has bowled a stunning kicking bouncer at Malcolm Marshall from around the wicket . . ."), I tried to gather my wits enough to make some sense out of my driver's patois. He seemed hellbent on seeing to it that I matched one-on-one his long vacuum-like draws off a spliff of island ganja as thick as a stogie and as long as a ruler.

The Canadian couple was not offering much assistance from the back seat, which only goes to show how totally useless a stoned Canadian couple really is. Perhaps the fact that they were from Winnepeg explains it somehow, but they started laughing somewhere near Lucea and didn't stop until we'd checked into our cottages at Papa Lawrence's in Negril, some 40 miles down the winding road.

I had never been to Jamaica before, though I realize that's a lousy excuse. I also doubt that anyone else in that car either knew or cared where I was coming from or going to or doing there with them in the first place. Actually, by that point, I didn't either. I was much too busy trying to imagine how the game of cricket is played to even open my mouth — except, of course, to insert these candle-like cigarettes which Sonny at least that's what I think my driver said his name was, continued to roll up in huge tears of classified ads from that morning's Gleaner. And believe me, after five minutes in that taxi my imagination was working overtime. ("An exceptionally well-executed kick to Benchley now . . .") Or, as Thomas Pynchon might say, "Wha?"

As we soared along the coastal road, over one-lane wooden bridges, around blind curves where only a neat row of brightly painted pebbles remained between our wheels and the cliff's edge dropping away into the deep turquoise Caribbean 100 feet below, dodging groggy cows and street urchins, old women balancing firewood and pineapples on their heads and dapper traffic cops without a single wrinkle in their blue starched shirts, I suddenly had a (ganja-induced?) revelation. *I was very stoned and very far from home.*



Cliches

The Muse stuttering. Who needs 'em, you say. And you've got a good point. Still, sometimes there just ain't any maneuvering around the damn things. Case in point:

Tonight, there *is* a jasmine-scented breeze floating across the northeastern coast of this tropical island. There *is* a bone-white, milk-fed quarter moon showering its pale light there, tangled in the bougainvillea and spilling over the warm black sea. And there *is* the faint whisper of calypso drifting through the coconut palms. Cliches are as inevitable here as overproofed rum and sand dabs.

"Time on the river, who gave my love to me. And my heart will be upon the water, till time stands still and the river runs dry."

Lloyd is goin' for it now. And as the band kicks backward into another ballad here beneath, yup, another star-cluttered sky on the balcony of Papa Lawrence's Guest House, he leans over the stone bannister and whispers, twice, in my ear, as if this were the Final Secret of the island, "Feet can make mountains move, mon."

And, without warning, the saxophone slips into the riff like a skiff shoved off into the waves kissing Jamaica. Slim's hands tap beneath him against the soft metal oil drum, and steel bass notes lift up the melody. And we're off again, into Jamaica Night.

Off in the distance, beyond the slap-slapping of banana leaves, through the scratchy palms, a reggae band punches, cuts and jabs bass runs and tight harmonics, musical shadowboxing, into the Negril Friday night.

A couple of secretaries from Tulsa with orchids tucked behind their ears and skirts slit up to the erogenous zone, shake and shimmy their way from arm to outreached arm across the cement deck. They have obviously heard the call. The music here brings out the animal in everyone. Even secretaries from Tulsa. Even me.

Music

It's ubiquitous at these luscious latitudes. It also goes non-stop. Except, of course, from, oh, say about 3:45 a.m. until 4:05 a.m., when, I suppose, the musicians lay down their horns and drums and kick back for awhile, and the huge cassette players are given a chance to rest their batteries and charge them up for the next 23-plus hours of continuous sound they will be expected to produce.

Then and only then does silence completely envelope this West Indian island. Well, not exactly. For some inexplicable reason, the dogs here feel obliged to fill the void. They and the roosters. The barking night and the crowing of dawn. In fact, more than watches, tides or morning stars, it's the animals that tell you to sleep or get up for breakfast.

I had a swell breakfast one morning. Let me rephrase that. I had a swell breakfast sometime between the last rooster and the first dog. I had bicycled down the main road, still blurry-eyed and under the influence of last evening's rum and rumba. I had about a mile to pedal to reach Peewee's Cafe and some sort of shady salvation. A sopping wet 88 degrees hit me in the face like a warm gym towel as I shushed through the jungle air toward my caffeine connection. It was rough. I realized that if I didn't arrive at the cafe before long, one of those manhole-sized potholes would grab my ankle and toss me off the side of the road where I'd promptly be left for dead.

Some Caribbean angel must have been sitting on the handlebars, because before I knew it, I was pouring hot Jamaican java with sweet cream over my lips, blessing the shade of palm leaves above me in Peewee's grass-shack dive and resting bloodshot eyes on the soft green waves 50 feet below. I was saved. Just barely. The sun, a giant-forearmed welder-gone-wild down here in the West Indies, was beating its fists full tilt on the cement deck outside the hut, mopping up every bead of condensation it could find and burning the white foam right off the backs of the breakers below. I drank another fresh-squeezed o.j. and turned the other way. In the center of Peewee's circular palm bar, on a smooth counter top of dogwood, lay piles of fruit that would have made Cezanne drool with delight, island cola and the ever-present Red Stripe island beer, stacked liked glass dominoes, catching, then tossing, the little sunlight that managed to weave its way through the thatched roof. Between the guava and the Pepsi were 20 or so cassette tapes of crisp, tight reggae. Plastic tropical icons, those tapes. At last, I was beginning to get my bearings.

...then he whispered in my ear, "Feet can make mountains move, mon."

Dusk

Rick's Cafe is doing a brisk business now that sundown has begun creeping across the watery horizon to the west. Bogart may have been better off here during the war. Folks do seem to speak his language — sort of. I'm once again at water's edge, waiting for the day to die, waiting for relief from a sun that has absolutely no sense of etiquette, knows no bounds, can't take a hint and go away. Jamaica has a sun God's sun, the kind Icarus would have had trouble with while he was still on the ground. A belligerent, dirt-on-its-face kind of sun, intent on wreaking as much havoc the blue sky will allow as it pouts and kicks stones from dawn till dusk. It's whiskey-yellow now, but an hour ago it was jaundiced yellow and holding a grudge. It's the sort of sun that likes to play games — hide-and-seek, for example — sneaking up on you from behind May rain clouds through the venetian blinds of coconut palms and then proceeding to burn at least eight layers of California skin right off your shoulders. The kind of sun that brings tears of joy to red-headed women, because it enhances that very special gift each one of them is so proud of — the fire. Jamaica's sun is a tease, a flirt, a heavenly body not to be trusted. It charms, cajoles and sweet-talks its way, especially as it's setting, into your sucker mainland heart. "Look at me," it whispers. "I'm tropical. I'm Caribbean. I'm a slice of lemon hanging on the lip of a glass of rum. Love me. Lick me with your tongue. I'm sinking into the West, into the metal-green waves. Kiss me goodbye." And, like the continental fools we'll always be, we do kiss her, order another margarita and succumb.

It's dropping like a rusty nickel now. Gettin' its feet wet just beside a triple-masted double-ender, up from Barbados, no doubt. It's on its last water legs, and here at Rick's, the only thing between us and that long-awaited funeral on the horizon, is a straight line of Smirnoff and Wray & Nephew overproof rum bottles. The reggae pounds out over us — this motley crew of expatriates from Illinois and Arkansas, Jimmy Buffet devotees, divorced nurses from Toronto, displaced surfers who spend a year here, a year there, shy couples from Melbourne, middle-aged widows fromn Zurich and Cannes who sport gems from Cartiers, and bikinis from Galleries Lafayette and take home bronzed skin on their return flights to solitude, jocks from Miami stepping out on their wives for the weekend, keypunch operators from Duluth looking for Mr. or Ms. Right, wealthy gays from, you guessed it, our own Castro District, with purple spandex cinched up tight between copper buttocks, ("Crazy thing happen tonight, mon," my Jamaican friend Jo from the Awee Moway Guest House says to me. "This guy stops me, asks me where I go. Down to the square, I say. But after some minutes, that mon start to argue with me like I was, you know, a woman. American guy. And then I feel his hand down my side, you know. But, mon, if I had my buck knife that night, I kill him. You think I'm kidding? I take that knife and I operate on that guy."), blond princesses from Malibu, with blonde curls blowing perfectly across brown foreheads and red lips sucking one end of a paper straw, the other end lost in a pina colada. The entire crowd loses itself in libations for lost, little souls.

If the State of Suspended Disbelief were ever to reach its ultimate form, it might just happen here at Rick's on an evening like this one, with the sun fanned from behind a mixed-up chopped-liver cloud bank. Yes, that's right. Here at rude and wonderful Rick's we display the quintessential tan, we advertise with the well-rehearsed sparkle in the eye, we try out the one-liner to end all one-liners, and we, the contemporary seekers of pleasure, try our hands at that most curious of Western recreations — the fine art of Hanging Out.

Always careful to uphold the journalistic code of integrity, I have to be honest with you — I'm afraid I'm not cut out for it.

Tropical

paradises have always been, in my mind, a bit like joining a record club — there always seem to be strings attached. Call me a killjoy, I'll understand. But from Cancun to Majorca to Goa, there's always been the fine print at the bottom of the page, there beyond the Pernod umbrellas, a short taxi haul from the boardwalk somewhere in the shadows of a Hilton or a Sheraton or a Hyatt. There's a dinner of yams frying over dogwood fire; there's that telltale scent of decay; there are faces at gutted windows; there are long walks to the morning market, with potatoes and bundles of sticks over the heads as if it were Fate itself that these men, women and children had balanced above them. It's all there in tropical technicolor just across the road from Rick's. You can look, you can lament. Or, you can skim over the shacks like a book you were assigned to read in high school but just didn't want to be bothered by, and then mosey on over to the cafe, toast glasses of chilled rum to the sun and to other bronzed bodies and be proud of your full set of ivory white teeth.

The sun has hit the sea now. A red glow floats on the waves, reflects off the clouds and drenches our guests at the cliff's edge in a warm bath of tomato, hibiscus and blood. One might even see red flames there over the faces of the people, whose ringed fingers clutch whiskey sours as they swap Toledo addresses. If one were poetic or macabre enough, one might even see some sort of capsulized Apocalypse, a slow burning Western. Civ. 101 as the sea calms, as the stars rise, as Stevie Wonder breaks into "Hotter than July," and as all these Cosmopolitan faces turn slowly and stare off into the darkened West.

I remember once, years ago, seeing a marvelous palace of a hotel rising like a crystal monolith out of the jet black squalor of the port of Bombay. There, just beside the Gates of India, she climbed into the night sky, her lobbies dressed elegantly in chandeliers, her doormen impeccably costumed, their every move measured as they opened the Mercedes and Peugeots that dispensed India's and Europe's Upper Crust.

I wandered about the lobby to get an idea of how India's other .0001 percent spent their evenings. After being adequately blinded by their jewelry indoors, I headed outside for my own hotel where I would spend another sleepless night listening to the rooftop rats chew deeper into the ceiling above me, knocking plaster into my face.

As I left the palace's circular driveway and moved off into the shadows, I think I discovered India for the first time. It took a contrast like that one to begin to drive it all home for me at last. Those shadows were the rest of India — the tin

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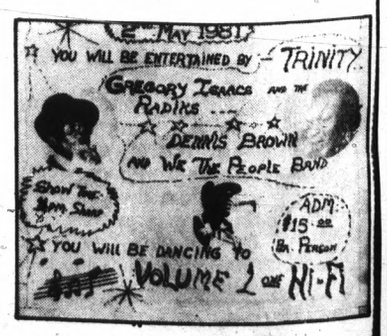
beggars, the families spread out like leaves in the garbage along the sidewalks, the amputees, the elephant men, the diseased and the desperate.

Those shadows are everywhere now, if not to the same degree as in Bombay. The Haves. The Have-Nots. Light and Darkness. Who gives a damn? Not the dancing bodies here at Rick's tonight. A good day of snorkeling. A few shots to get tight. A postcard sunset. A Magritte dusk. A Gauguin phantasmagoria. Bleached blondes in dread locks and gold-necklaced, Gucci-heeled tax accountants on a fling have no time in their private itineraries for those shadows. I suppose I really can't blame them. We're all a long way from home.

Eight months pregnant and it's business as usual for this street vendor in Montego Bay (left); capped and shaded in the sun, a sidewalk musician slips into a song in Lucea's town square (far left); a young Negril warrior prepares for battle on a palm-studded beachfront (above).

Text and Photos by Patrick May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